

VCU MAGAZINE

SUMMER 1977



Don't Just Watch

Our
Love-Hate
Affair
with the
Press



Spanish dancer entertains foreign language students at Monroe Park festival. See page 20.



VCU MAGAZINE

Summer 1977
Volume 6, Number 2

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In memory of Hibbs and Temple

Never in its history has the university community received so great a shock as at the sudden death of President T. Edward Temple. However, we were not alone in our grief. Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., ordered flags at the State Capitol lowered to half-mast in honor of his former aide and longtime personal friend.

Before becoming president of the university in May of 1975, Temple had held various administrative posts in state government. During Godwin's first term in office, he was director of the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs. Later, he served as Governor Linwood Holton's chief administrator.

It was during his years in Capitol Square that Temple first became associated with VCU. He agreed in 1969 to teaching an evening class in urban affairs, something with which he was most familiar. He had had twenty-three years' experience in city management.

When he decided to retire from public service in 1974, Temple accepted a position at VCU as vice-president for development and university relations. Seven months later, when Dr. Warren W. Brandt relinquished his presidential duties, the Board of Visitors named Temple chairman of the three-member interim administrative committee, and afterwards, president.

During the twenty-one months he served VCU as president, Temple revamped the university's administrative structure, campaigned successfully for a new MCV hospital, and did much to improve relations between the two campuses.

He died at MCV Hospitals on March 6 from complications arising from a heart attack. He was sixty-one.

A month following Temple's death, the university community was again saddened by the news of the passing of Dr. Henry H. Hibbs, founder and first provost of Richmond Professional Institute, now the academic division of Virginia Commonwealth University. He died in Lexington, Virginia, on April 4 at the age of eighty-nine.

For forty-two years Dr. Hibbs headed what began in 1917 as the Richmond School of Social Work and Public Health. From its humble beginning on the third floor of 1112 Capitol Street, now the site of the Virginia State Library, the school grew steadily under his imaginative leadership.

In 1925 Hibbs's school moved to its present location and began operating as the Richmond Division of the College of William and Mary. In 1939 the name was again changed—to Richmond Professional Institute—but it was not until 1962 that RPI became an independent state-supported institution. Six years later RPI merged with the Medical College of Virginia to form VCU.

When he retired as provost in 1959, Dr. Hibbs predicted that "RPI is just on the verge of a great expansion in the future." His prediction has proved correct. At the time of his retirement, RPI enrolled 4,000 students. Today, more than 15,700 students study on VCU's academic campus.

Following his move to Lexington, Dr. Hibbs began writing a book about RPI's first fifty years. That book, *A History of the Richmond Professional Institute*, was published in 1973 by the RPI Foundation. The book discusses, among other things, the financial obstacles that faced the young school. RPI did not, for example, receive any state funds until 1940—fifteen years after it had become a branch of William and Mary.

Both Hibbs and Temple have been remembered by their former colleagues, friends, and students, who have chosen to perpetuate their memory by establishing memorial funds named in their honor. Contributions to the Hibbs Scholarship Fund and the Temple Memorial Fund may be sent to 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

It is likewise appropriate that we dedicate this issue of *VCU Magazine* to the memory of Dr. Hibbs and Dr. Temple, two presidents who exemplified the ideals of their respective institutions.

G.B.R.

'Mishpacha'

Israel and the American Jew

By Melvin I. Urofsky

On July 4, 1976, the *Jerusalem Post*, Israel's leading English-language newspaper, came out with a special fifty-six-page supplement in honor of the American Bicentennial. While the presses were printing that edition, crack troops of the Israel Defense Forces launched a daring raid to free terrorist-held hostages at Entebbe airport in Uganda, an exploit which won widespread acclaim throughout the United States. Some commentators declared that the Israeli act constituted the best present one could have given to the American people

on their two-hundredth birthday, as it reaffirmed the principles of freedom and courage on which this country was built.

Ever since the founding fathers of Israel proclaimed that country's independence in May, 1948, there has been a close relationship between Israel and the United States. Both share similar values, similar political institutions, and in a special way, a similar heritage. Both are countries tamed from a wilderness, a condition which demanded courage and ingenuity and perseverance. Americans visiting Israel seemingly never fail to

draw the analogy of a common experience and are often moved to wonder and admiration at the transformation of what was once desert into lush farmland. Frank Buxton, the scion of an old Massachusetts family and editor of the *Boston Herald*, inspected Palestine in 1946 as a member of a government commission. After a visit to a kibbutz, he declared: "I felt like getting down on my knees before these people. I've always been proud of my own ancestors who made farms out of the virgin forest. But these people are raising crops out of rocks!"



The relationship between the two countries has been warm and friendly; it has been even closer between Israel and the American Jewish community. American Jews helped nurture the *Yishuv*, the modern Jewish settlement in Palestine that began in the latter part of the nineteenth century. They used their political influence to bring forth in 1917 the Balfour Declaration, which became the charter for the rebirth of the Jewish homeland. In the fight for independence that followed the Second World War, American Jewry created a secret supply line that provided needed materials for the Haganah; at the same time they led the political struggle climaxed by President Truman's recognition of Israel just eleven minutes after it came into existence. Since 1948, the ties between Israel and America's six million Jews have grown closer, not only in times of war and danger, but, more importantly, through the continuing links of religion and culture. Moreover, this unique involvement of American citizens in the affairs and growth of another country has been met with understanding and encouragement by the United States as a whole.

American Jews did not always favor the rebirth of a Jewish state in Palestine. Up until the First World War, the majority of American Jews were first- or second-generation immigrants who had left the privations of Europe to find freedom and opportunity in *die goldenah medina* ("the golden land"). Like the early Pilgrims, they saw this country as "the new Zion" and gave their wholehearted loyalty to their new land. They saw no hope for a Jewish redemption in Palestine, and among Reform Jews the very idea of a Jewish state seemed anachronistic. Some openly feared that a Jewish state would call into question their allegiance to the United States, and would relegate them to the status of second-class citizens.

But in a nation of immigrants there have always been ties between ethnic groups and their old countries, and the dilemma of so-called "dual loyalties" never bothered non-Jews as much as it did Jews, who remembered all too well how this argument had been used against them in Europe. Louis D. Brandeis, the brilliant progressive reformer, later a justice of the Supreme Court and one of the great jurists of our times, laid

the issue to rest when he assumed leadership of the American Zionist movement in 1914.

Brandeis, together with philosopher Horace Meyer Kallen, was among the first to propose the idea of cultural pluralism. Instead of a melting pot in which immigrants from many lands were homogenized into some sort of uniform American stereotype, the United States welcomed cultural diversity. As long as the newcomers gave their loyalty to America, they were free to maintain cultural and even political ties with the old country. Diversity, not uniformity, had made America great. It was in the finest of American traditions for Irish-Americans to work for Irish independence, for Polish-Americans to labor for the recreation of Poland, and for Czech-Americans to seek the establishment of a free Czechoslovakia. Similarly, Jewish-Americans would not be deemed less loyal, less American, if they too sought to assist the *Yishuv* in building a free and democratic society in Palestine. True Americanism, as Brandeis explained, lay not in symbols or hollow pledges but in working to make freedom and justice real. By helping the



Jews of Palestine realize their aspirations, American Jews would be better people—better Jews and better Americans.

In the decade following the war, the Brandeisian synthesis of Zionism and Americanism permeated the Jewish community and won over many people, including Louis Marshall and Felix Warburg, who had previously been cool to Zionism. But Adolf Hitler, with the help of a supine British government, truly Zionized American Jewry in the 1930s and 1940s. America itself had closed its doors to further immigration in 1924, and as refugees started to flee Nazi persecutions, no country other than Palestine wanted to take them in. But the British, who occupied Palestine, feared they might antagonize the Arabs, so those gates, too, were closed. The old Zionist argument that only an independent Jewish homeland would provide a refuge from anti-Semitism was confirmed by the devastation of the war. By 1945, six out of every seven Jews in Europe lay dead, victims of one man's insanity compounded by the apathy of the Western world.

The survivors had no place to go—no place they wanted to go except Palestine, still closed to them by the British. Although battered by the war, England still cherished delusions of an empire and saw the Arabs as the key to continued hegemony in the Middle East. If the British Foreign Office and the American State Department had had their way, Palestine would have remained closed to the Jews—their hope being that the Arabs could thus be bought off and kept in line. But the determination of the two major surviving Jewish communities, one in Palestine and the other in America, put an end to that false dream.

Much of the credit for Zionist achievements in America after the war goes to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, head of the Zionist movement in this country. Strong-willed, determined, unbending in his zeal, he focused the anger and frustration and resentment of American Jewry into a potent political force that complemented the Yishuv's military effort. American Zionists led the lobbying at the United Nations that resulted in the November, 1947, resolution partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. American Jews inundated their government with petitions and letters urging support of a Jewish homeland. Harry Truman, who had tried unsuccessfully to force the British into allowing Jewish refugees into Palestine, overrode the objections of the State Department to recognize Israel. On May 14, 1948, the ages-old dream of redemption seemed to come true. In a statement openly modeled on the American Declaration of Independence, David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the State

of Israel.

Israel's twenty-nine years of existence have not been easy ones. She has fought four wars, endured endless terrorist attacks, confronted Arab propaganda and economic pressures, and at the same time absorbed 1.5 million immigrants. Not only the survivors of the Holocaust, but also 700,000 Jews forced out of Arab lands after 1948 have become Israelis. Had it not been for American friendship and aid, especially the vast sums raised by the American Jewish community, it is doubtful that Israel could have survived. Relations between Israel and American Jewry, however, are not easily categorized. There are, of course, love and pride and gratitude; there are also gulfs of misunderstanding.

To understand this relationship, perhaps the best analogy we can employ is the Hebrew word for family, *mish-pacha*, which implies not only blood connection but also complex psychological links as well. Israelis and American Jews see themselves as part of the same family—the Jewish people, a grouping not only with a common ethnic heritage but also with religious ties as well. Both also see Israel as the central focus of modern Jewish life and recognize the influence it exerts in religious and cultural matters. But definite differences develop when one tries to explore some of these terms. Although American Jews see Israel as a major element in their lives, they define themselves primarily as Americans. The Israeli intellectually recognizes this but wonders why there should have to be a bifurcation between one's religion and one's nationality. The Israeli recognizes the debt owed to American Jewry, the generosity of that community, and that in time of crisis, the one true friend in a frequently hostile world has been the American cousin. The American admires the Israeli's courage and ingenuity, but resents the suggestion that a fully Jewish life can be lived only in Israel.

Much of this tension results from the historic background of the two communities. As has already been mentioned, the United States and Israel have certain similarities, but there are also significant differences. Israel is populated primarily by people who fled bigotry, who survived the Holocaust, whose primal memory is persecution. Their experience, whether in Europe or in the Arab lands, has been one of unrelenting anti-Semitism. Only Israel has allowed them to live and function as free men and women.

The typical American Jew, on the other hand, is by now third- or fourth-generation American. He may remember some of his grandparents' tales of Europe, but his own experience has been one of freedom and opportunity—and very often, of success. While there is some anti-Semitism in the United States,

it is of a muted variety. Other ethnic groups have suffered much more prejudice and discrimination than have Jews here. If the predominantly Christian culture has occasionally cramped the Jew's style, his accommodations have been relatively minor and painless. Indeed, the Jew has affected the broader culture as much as, if not more than, it has affected him. The American Jew sees no difficulties, no problems, no tension between his role as an American and his role as a Jew.

While the Israeli is not wishing his cousin any harm, all this to him smacks of too much of what German Jews said before Hitler came to power: that they were good Germans accepted by their gentile neighbors. To the Israeli—a refugee from persecution still surrounded by a hostile world—there is no haven, no sanctuary except the one Jews have made for themselves. Beyond that there is the religious contention that all Jews living outside of the land of Israel are in *galut* ("exile"). America may be *die goldenah medina*, but to the Israeli, the United States today is still *galut*, no matter how comfortable an exile it is.

This difference between Israeli and American perceptions has accounted for the one major area of tension between them, the matter of *aliyah* ("immigration"). *Aliyah* implies more than just moving; it literally means "going up." Going up to the land of Israel has for centuries meant an elevation of the soul as well as a migration of the body. *Aliyah* has long been identified as the single most important Zionist obligation. Indeed, Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, considered the true Zionist to be one who literally betook himself to Zion.

American Jews, again under the leadership of Louis Brandeis, redefined Herzl's terms to exclude an obligation for personal *aliyah*. They had found their Zion, and they now took it upon themselves to help their less fortunate brethren in Europe and elsewhere find a refuge. American Jews have poured millions of dollars into assisting the Jews of Europe and the Arab countries find their way to Israel, and there make a new home for themselves. But very, very few American Jews have made *aliyah*, and this has been a sore point with the Israelis from the beginning. The true commitment of a Zionist, of a Jew, they have said, is not just sending dollars, but sending people. The American cannot accept this, while the Israeli wonders why the American is so blind. It is, perhaps, a mark of maturity that questions of *aliyah*, of Israeli religious and social policies, and of the entire relationship between Israel and American Jewry are now being discussed openly and seriously. Prior to the 1973 Yom Kippur War, very little criticism of Israel could be heard within the com-

munity.

During its first twenty-five years, Israel exerted a profound and usually unquestioned influence upon the Jews of the Diaspora. Hebrew, the ancient tongue now reborn, became a staple item in Jewish education, studied not only as a religious tool but also as a spoken language. Jewish history—especially the story of Zionism and the rebirth of Israel—took on a more important place in the curricula of religious and Sunday schools, while courses in Judaic studies appeared on college campuses. Israeli songs and dances dominated youth camps and community centers, while religious and art objects made in Israel graced the homes of American Jews. Israeli speakers toured the circuit, not only to raise funds but also to satisfy the unquenchable thirst that American Jewry had for information about *Der Altneuland* (the "old-new land"). And, of course, hundreds of thousands of Americans visited Israel.

There is little doubt that Israel gradually became the dominant factor in American Jewish life, and much of that influence was beneficial. Judaism has always been more than a religion. It is a way of life, a "civilization" in Mordecai Kaplan's term, that had three focuses—God, peoplehood, and the land. Throughout the centuries of dispersion, Jews had prayed for a return to the land of their fathers, and now that land had been miraculously redeemed. Archaic religious practices and ceremonies suddenly took on a new life when seen in the total context of God, people, and a real land. Renewed interest in all aspects of Jewish life flowed from this awakening.

The fact that Israel stood beleaguered during these years only confirmed the attachment to her. After the 1967 Six Day War, American Jewry's pride in Israel knew no bounds. A people that for centuries had been forced to endure torment, to turn the other cheek, now showed themselves capable of self-defense. As the United States sank into the quagmire of Vietnam, the gutsy Israelis rose in the esteem of the entire nation. When Israel applied for the purchase of American-made Phantom aircraft, a common joke was that we ought to make an even exchange: one squadron of Phantoms for one Moshe Dayan. American as well as Jewish interest in Israel shot up.

Not all of this success, however, proved beneficial. American Jews found some aspects of Israeli society, such as the dominance of the orthodox rabbinate, difficult to accept. Yet as long as Israel remained under fire, it seemed unfair, unpatriotic, to criticize her. After the stirring victory of 1967, American Jews were too busy basking in the glow of vicarious conquest, and later fighting off the attacks of the New Left, to



Dr. Urofsky: "Had it not been for American friendship and aid, especially the vast sums raised by the American Jewish community, it is doubtful that Israel could have survived."

address themselves to these questions.

The 1973 war, despite the fact that it ended in a military victory for Israel, shocked American Jewry out of this euphoria. Many people feared for the very survival of Judaism should Israel perish. This in turn provoked an outcry from some rabbis that Judaism was God-centered, not nation-centered. Suddenly all the hidden anxieties, the muted criticisms, both in Israel and the United States, surfaced in an orgy of self-recrimination and soul-searching. Questions that had been ignored suddenly took on a sense of urgency, as the pendulum swung from a mood of overconfidence to one of deep insecurity.

That imbalance has now passed, and the last two years have seen the emergence of a new dialogue between Israel and American Jewry. Criticism is no longer muted, but it is constructive in nature. Israeli officials have conceded that their society is less than perfect, and American Jews, through both Zionist and Federation agencies, have inaugurated programs to provide Israel with needed technical help in key social and economic areas. While this has at times exacerbated the old issue of *aliyah* ("If you are going to help or criticize, why aren't you here?"), both communities have displayed, for the most part, a

marked sense of maturity and responsibility. While one group may never really understand the unique pressures that the other lives under, at least there is a real effort at comprehension underway.

Israel is still central to Jewish life, perhaps more than ever, but we may be seeing the emergence of a truer partnership between the two communities. Both realize that material and financial aid are no longer enough. Both realize that there are limits to Israeli military prowess and to American Jewish political pressure. Both realize that to identify and discuss real problems is much healthier than unquestioning acceptance. There are still many problems to be worked out, issues that reflect the two very different types of societies involved. But, as Golda Meir has said, "This is what a family is for, and above all, we are *mishpacha*." □

Dr. Urofsky, chairman of the history department, is the author of the forthcoming book We Are One! American Jews and the State of Israel, to be published next spring by Anchor Press Doubleday. Last year he received a \$20,000 fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to complete the work. Dr. Urofsky, a graduate of Columbia University, edited the Letters of Louis D. Brandeis, recognized by Choice magazine as one of the outstanding academic books of 1972.

Loving (and hating) the press

By Edmund C. Arnold

Our own Mr. Jefferson opined that he would prefer newspapers without a government to a government without newspapers. But when he became president and worked in the goldfish bowl of press scrutiny, he said things about newspapers that were far less laudatory.

That love-hate feeling toward the press has been shared by every president, by the public, and by journalists themselves. The result is a current situation that causes veteran news people to scowl in wry bewilderment and journalism students to lift eyebrows at conflicting views of their potential employers.

"Freedom of the press"—an ambiguous phrase—is a constitutional guarantee revered, in word at least, in this country and envied by journalists elsewhere. But even this keystone of the Bill of Rights is now amended by many citizens.

A recent survey indicates that 64 percent of the people asked feel that "all news about the government should be approved by the government before it is printed."

That brings up the homey picture of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein sidling up to Ron Nessen: "Hey, Ron, we've got a little piece here about a cover-up on the Watergate burglaries. Would you just scratch your initials on here so we can print it tomorrow morning?"

The amount of governmental news would diminish by about one-half if we took the simplistic ratio of fifty-fifty for good news and bad news. It is as hard to imagine the Carter administration—if it had the absolute right to deny publication—permitting a scandalous story about it to be printed as it is to imagine the Nixon palace guard approving the "smoking-gun" stories. Every administration naturally would avoid embarrassment by stifling unfavorable news about it—every administration. For every one has had skeletons in its closet—and not a single scandal in government has ever been unveiled and corrected by an administration. Always and only, it has been the free press, operating in its traditional role as "watchdog of democratic rights" that has brought corruption to the attention

of the electorate, then marshaled citizens' aversion into the cleansing of the Potomac temple.

Surely the function of the press was never more obvious or more successful than in the Watergate episodes. Yet the results have been not the gratitude of the citizenry but a continued criticism of the press and a persistent belief among many that vindictive journalism brought down a reputable administration.

Some criticism against the press is directed to form rather than substance. Viewers object to the pandemonium of a press conference, the gaggle of reporters swarming around the VIP at the airport, the arrogant obtrusiveness of still and TV cameras, the blatant intrusion on personal matters. (Incidentally, many news people share these annoyances.)

For even as they listen with anticipatory grins as the bedroom habits of White House occupants are broadcast, the public faults the asker of the questions. Not only is the messenger of bad news executed, the surrogate who pursues the curiosity of the masses is berated.

Despite all this, popular polls show that journalists rate high in respect—along with doctors, clergymen, and professors. That might lead to an obvious conclusion: journalism professors rate very high in respect and prestige. But again the answer is ambivalent.

Surely such teachers rate high with students. National enrollment in journalism courses—although now the preferred terminology is "communications"—has zoomed in the past fifteen years from some eleven thousand students to more than sixty-four thousand. At VCU, the Department of Mass Communications today has almost five hundred majors. This includes students in the first and only graduate program in mass communications in the state.

Journalism training began here as a program of the English department in 1946 and became a department of its own in 1950. In 1972 it began offering sequences in news/editorial, magazine, broadcast news, advertising, and public relations. For twenty years, enrollment hovered at about fifty students. In 1970

there were sixty-eight majors; the great and steady growth began then, well before the Watergate excitement that is credited as the stimulus for nationwide increases.

The growth here has been in far more than quantity. Last year the department was accredited by the Association for Education in Journalism, placing it in an elite of only sixty-four accredited schools or departments among the two hundred-plus that offer degrees in the field and some twelve hundred that offer some journalism courses.

The best "accreditation" for any school, though, is its own students and alumni. Here VCU and MassComm have shining credentials.

Some for-instance:

Last fall the producers of CBS's "60 Minutes" asked four large universities to suggest students who might do groundwork for a major story. Before the other three even began, VCU's Dan Shorter had completed his assignment and was chosen for on-camera reportage.

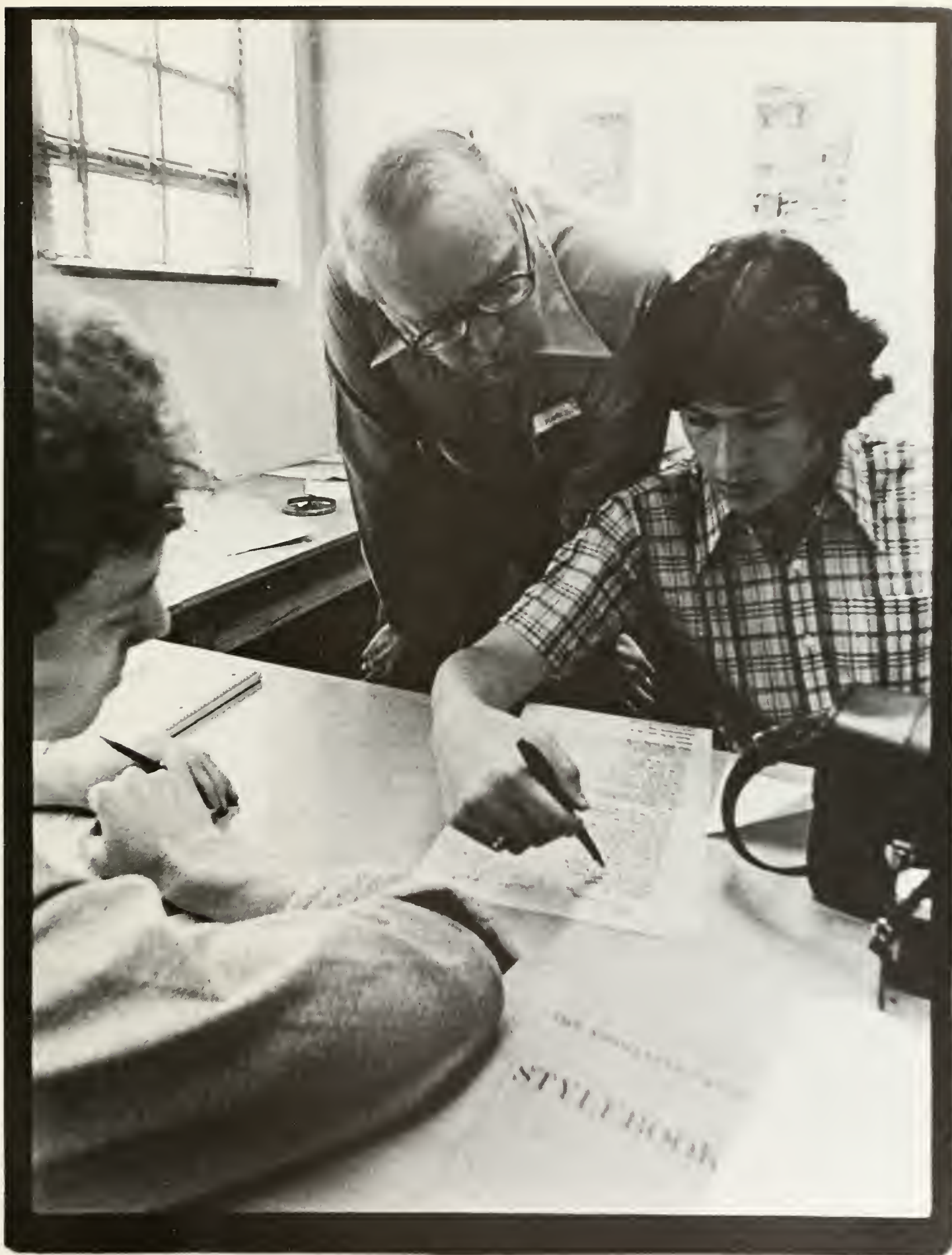
As only students of accredited programs are eligible for the national Hearst Awards competition, this is the first year that VCU could even enter. Our Dan Shorter and Jerry Moore were among the few national winners.

In its fourth year of existence, the student chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi was ranked in the top seven in national competition, and a VCU student was elected a national board member. This past year a team of VCU students in the National Student Advertising Competition, sponsored by the American Advertising Federation, came in a close, close second to the University of Texas, the largest J-school in the country. Two years ago it finished seventh, a most respectable showing.

Last month a chapter of Kappa Tau Alpha was installed at VCU. KTA is the journalism honorary society and is established in only the most respected J-schools.

Mass Communications students learn the practical techniques of newspaper editing and makeup from Dr. William Turpin (standing).

Photographs by Bob Strong





MassCom majors in the broadcast news sequence staff a student-produced closed-circuit television newscast.

Alumni are working in each area of communications, their jobs ranging from broadcast anchors to wire service bureau chiefs to reporters to editors. Students and alumni are regular contributors to *Richmond Magazine*.

Professional organizations in the region have shown their approval in many ways. They cooperate with the department in many specialized programs. Each summer a workshop for high school editors is conducted in close cooperation with the Virginia Press Association, Virginia Press Women, and state newspapers, notably those in Richmond. Southern Newspaper Publishers Association asked VCU to conduct a workshop on news writing this winter and a similar workshop was held for editors of religious publications last year. One of the national seminars on copydesk work for college juniors is conducted here under sponsorship of the Newspaper Fund.

Faculty members work with such groups as the American Press Institute at Reston, Virginia, and state and provincial newspaper associations throughout the United States and Canada. The nationwide program offering college credits for work done through American newspapers will be headed by a department professor next year. Nor do they neglect their own backyard; MassComm professors are sought as speakers for

Virginia school programs, especially initiation rites for Quill and Scroll, the high school journalism honorary society.

Professional groups give their support in tangible ways. The Richmond Public Relations Society and the Advertising Club of Richmond both give handsome scholarships to MassComm majors. The Virginia State Fair also gives two scholarships. Practitioners are among the department's distinguished group of adjunct professors and are gracious guest lecturers in many classes.

And in a tight job market, caused by both general economic conditions and the obvious flood of journalism graduates, VCU students are finding jobs—and performing them to the satisfaction of their employers.

Here another anomaly rears its anomalous head. Some news people follow an almost ritualistic criticism of journalism schools. Many—though this is not at all the norm in Virginia—insist that they want liberal arts graduates rather than J-degree holders. Yet 58 percent of the editors of the hundred largest dailies in the country prefer journalism graduates and 60 percent of their total staffs are such graduates. A journalism degree, especially from a respected school or department, opens many doors—and VCU graduates testify to that.

One reason may well be that jour-

nalism students *do* get a broad liberal education. By accreditation standards, the MassComm student must take at least 75 percent of classwork in the liberal arts and no more than 25 percent in professional courses. The educational background of a VCU journalism graduate is often broader even than that of a traditional liberal arts graduate from other universities.

Also adding to the stature of the VCU program is the resolution of a continuing choosing-up-sides recreation within the journalism teaching profession itself. This is the division between those who teach journalism as the object of research and evaluation and those who teach the uses of journalistic technique to communicate to real people instead of just computers. The "chi squares" use social science and statistical methods; the "green eyeshades" teach the practical techniques of reporting and editing, by print and by broadcast.

There is a tendency for the chi squares to be young academicians without actual journalistic experience and this has occasioned often bitter criticism from professional journalists.

In the Department of Mass Communications, each full-time faculty member has had solid, substantial—and successful—experience in his or her field. Among the twelve full-time people, some 155 years of practical

experience can be counted. The adjunct professors, of course, are professionals, all outstanding in their fields.

But the academic consideration of the field has certainly not been neglected. There are Ph.D.'s on the faculty. Books by faculty members fill a fair-sized shelf. Teachers combine the two phases of their profession by free-lancing and consulting.

Standing as they do between the classroom and the newsroom and advertising and the public relations agency, the faculty is of course concerned with the job opportunities of their graduates. But not too much concerned.

"First of all," says George T. Crutchfield, department chairman, "our alumni are getting jobs. Our students are realistic, they aren't shooting for a place with the *Washington Post* or *Atlantic* magazine or for Walter Cronkite's chair. They know there are fine opportunities, and most rewarding careers, to be had in smaller newspapers, broadcast stations, and communications organizations. And employers in these fields know that we're training young people in the skills that give them a running start on their careers.

"Then, too, students know that journalism is an entrée into many other careers. For instance, young persons on industrial publications—we used to call them house organs—have contact with top management that no other person of their age could have. Promising young people are then often spotted and selected for quite rapid advancement in other areas.

"Many of our students don't contemplate a journalistic career. They see communications as the basis of all human interaction and find that training in this field is a foundation on which to build almost any vocation."

The students themselves are not very obviously daunted by prognosis of the job market. Many of them are already working in the field. The Richmond newspapers, for instance, find journalism students useful and knowledgeable part-time employees. Many of the specialized publications in this region use the free-lance work of VCU students. Many students, while not working in journalism, are gainfully employed and have earned the self-respect that a paycheck brings. They've flexed their muscles; the big world out there doesn't scare them.

Why do they choose journalism?

"It's exciting. I was a summer intern and I just enjoyed knowing what was happening while it was happening."

"When the dials start moving and the clock turns over and I'm on the air, I feel like I'm talking to the whole wide world."

"Ever since I was a little kid, I liked to write. I can't think of anything more wonderful than doing what you love to

do and getting paid for it, too."

But while the students are realistic and job oriented, they haven't lost the idealism which has always motivated youth. A casual conversation with a group of students, listening to a class in session, a look at a student journalism society meeting impress the observer with the keen sense of responsibility these embryo journalists are sharpening. Even a class in graphic arts may pause to discuss a moral dilemma, and visiting professionals are always asked—and most perceptively—about the ethics of their profession.

In a democracy, whose very existence demands an informed electorate, the communicator who can reach into the minds of thousands at one time wields tremendous power. That power is for good or bad. Our country can entrust it only to responsible, ethical practitioners.

If he looks at the young people from VCU who will soon have this power in their hands, any observer must feel a strong reassurance, not only in the caliber of people the university is send-

ing out, but in the very concept of a free press.

Maybe it's all wrapped up in the observations of a young man who earned his diploma just this May:

"I want a job that will let me have a home and a car and a couple kids and I'm ready to work hard for all those." This came out quickly as if he'd been saying it to himself many a time. And then, after several moments of silence, haltingly, testing the phrases:

"I want a job where I can do something for this country."

Edmund C. Arnold is an educator, a newspaperman, an author, and a designer. Before becoming professor of mass communications at VCU last year, Arnold was chairman of the Department of Graphic Arts and Publications at Syracuse University's School of Journalism. During his forty-year career, he has held a variety of newspaper positions, edited Linotype News, and written sixteen books. He also has redesigned such distinguished newspapers as the Christian Science Monitor.



Enrollment in VCU's Department of Mass Communications has zoomed from 68 majors in 1970 to nearly 500 today, making it one of the largest departments within the university.

In search of myth

By Walter Raleigh Coppedge

Last summer as we were watching the Tall Ships and Fourth-of-July fireworks, Dr. Walter Raleigh Coppedge, professor of English, was traveling about Latin America, recording his impressions of the people and the land. Although he went in search of myth, the former Rhodes Scholar returned with an illuminating account of the Incas' timeless land. The following excerpts are those he shared with us from his South American diary.

□ The café lies in colonial Quito, just off the Plaza de Armas. It is late. A party of eight young men in high spirits are drinking the kind of pilsner you order by the quart, and to my left are tables of two. A little girl enters—she is six or seven, with the great black eyes of a woman in a Byzantine mosaic. She approaches the table of eight; she singles out an animated young man and puts her arm around his neck. She pulls him down to rub her cheek against his. He laughs loudly and gives her a kiss. She reaches into her tray and pulls out some *chicles* for him to buy. He buys the gum and then the little girl goes on to the other tables. She puts her arm around each prospective purchaser and they all buy. She looks at us with doleful and experienced eyes.

□ In the Plaza de Armas in Quito, a burly photographer—he is, I learn, from Argentina—takes a picture of a young Indian dressed in impeccable white trousers cut just above the ankles and a dark blue poncho. A middle-aged woman with dyed red hair approaches the photographer. She begins gesticulating forcefully, “Why do you foreigners always take pictures of Indians? Don’t you know that Ecuador is *modern*? Don’t you know we are living in the twentieth century?”

She is half correct. Half of Quito is decked out in bell-bottoms, parlously perched on clogs, carrying pocket radios pressed to the ear, listening to K.C. and the Sunshine Band. But the other half is Indian, their eyes dark and unanswering when you pass them in the street. The cultural contrast of the two is engrossing.

The Indians are in the city searching

for jobs, enacting a pattern of life which a Spaniard of colonial times would have found familiar. The women carry silent babies strapped to their backs. Many of these women stand on street corners



Dr. Coppedge: “There was a theme to this journey: I went in search of myth, especially the Inca myth.”

selling spicy foods, drinks, combs, magazines, cigarettes, candy, matches, lottery tickets. And about their vending areas there often are other children, chewing on sugar cane, playing in the street, sitting quietly on a blanket against a wall. Unlike their parents, they are often dressed in the cheap and harshly colored fabrics sold at dry goods stalls in the markets.

These two cultures, the native and the Spanish, at times do not seem interdependent. The Indian looks back to the immemorial traditions for his shelter, his food, his clothing, his place and identity.

The contemporary descendent of the European conqueror eagerly embraces all that is modern, novel, and trendy.

The modern often strikes the visitor with dissonance—not necessarily as progress. Progress, one would like to think, is that widening recognition of human rights which results in education for a technological society, readily available health services, potable water, increased options for livelihood, the equality of women, and so on. But “the modern” entails for the red-haired lady and the rest of the citizenry with pocket radios, anything that is new; and because it is new, or modern, it is therefore progress. So viewed, the modern encompasses plastic sandals, fluorescent lights, dull high-rises, and expressways. I realized the extent of the confusion when I noted that postcards in kiosks around the post office occasionally featured the new overpass, which (certainly no feat of engineering) is just a simple, ordinary overpass. Quitenōs point it out with pride.

□ The time is six o’clock, and a friend and I are planning to see a Mexican movie at the Teatro Bolivar in Quito. My friend Jorge assures me that he will get the tickets. I see with dismay a surging crowd of some hundred young men and boys; they are shouting and waving bills. Somehow Jorge dives into the crowd and within two minutes he is back with the tickets.

Inside the theatre there are no exits. People are smoking and not furtively. I make a note that the building must be about thirty-five years old, judging from the art deco touches.

We are in time for the advertisements. Since a successful ad reveals the hidden aspirations which manipulate us, I watch attentively the sequence of shorts selling colas, banking services, chewing gum, and condominium living. The fact that the models are all young and good-looking is not noteworthy; but what does strike the attention is that they are all smartly dressed American-style mod-

Machu Picchu (right), the mysterious Inca citadel discovered in 1911, clings to a jungle crag in Peru. Photograph by Ken Lawson.



els in American-style sets. Who is the audience here? What is the response of an Indian who sees that all the paradigms of success on billboards and in magazines, ignore his existence—his stature and features, his special culture, his clothes and dress? Does this insistent equation of success (money, jobs, houses, sex) make him despair of making it the Western way? Or does he simply dismiss his ever attaining the glittering life these dreams shadow forth?

There is now an advertisement on the screen for President Whiskey ("visky"). The scene is a very smart cocktail party, and most of the women are very blonde. The scene shifts. Obviously the condition of the guests is not staged; they are getting very pleasantly sloshed. An urbane man steps forward to extoll the peerless quality of President Whiskey. Everybody drinks President, he says. Well, almost everybody. The camera zooms in on an infant in an armchair. The precocious baby looks up brightly at the audience and gurgles "President Whiskey." The audience laughs.

□ Two people have asked to buy my denim jacket. If I had American tee-shirts I could probably sell those, especially at the Peruvian border where I am besieged by dozens of *cambistas*—men offering to sell *soles* or *suces* (the currencies of Peru and Ecuador) in return for precious dollars. Those wearing the shirts of North American colleges seem to be doing better than others. The currency crisis in Peru is terrible, as the black market rate for dollars is running about a third above the official exchange. But I have travelers checks and only a few dollars, so I can't do much business

with the frenetic *cambistas*

The Peruvian customs officer has a broad grin; his white teeth look menacing. Soon I see why. My companion from Columbia is getting the treatment. He has to remove his belt, his shoes. He is frisked for contraband currency. The officer finds a twenty-dollar bill and pockets it. "This is for me," he says.

My Columbian friend protests. They argue. He agrees to return the bill but my friend has to come up with two hundred *soles*. In Lima later, when he tries to exchange his twenty at the bank, he discovers that he was slipped a counterfeit.

□ A friend tells me that I might enjoy the Museum of the Holy Inquisition in Lima. The church is a sixteenth-century structure with a much later classical portico. Atop a platform at the end of the long sanctuary stands a table with three chairs. To the left hangs a crucifix which once bore a Christ, whose moveable head (manipulated from behind) indicated whether the accused was guilty as charged. The charges could arise from consistent and unexplained failure to attend church, from the commission of a mortal sin such as bigamy or adultery, or from the practice of heresy, which in effect entailed any belief system outside the Roman Church—Judaism, Protestantism, or occultism of any sort. Conviction often meant the confiscation of all worldly goods, imprisonment, and imposition of a penance to be performed publicly. It sometimes meant, for the sake of salvation, burning at the stake—a sentence executed by the state although ordered by the Church.

Adjoining the chapel of the Holy Inquisition is a series of rooms whose

specific usefulness was to persuade defendants—about whom circumstantial evidence indicated probable guilt—to confess to suspected crimes and sins. The devices to persuade, in the name of Jesus Christ and His Most Blessed Mother, are ingenious testimonials to the craft of cruelty.

The Holy Inquisition lasted from 1565 to 1820.

□ This is the seventh time I have been stopped on the road by the police. But I welcome the stop, for this particular trip in the hinterlands is so uncomfortable that I don't know what's worse: the dust, the corrugated road, or the cold. It is midnight, and as an *extranjero* I have to make a special trip to the police officer. In this town there are no electric lights, but I am astonished by the brilliance of the stars in unfamiliar arrangements. I walk into an adobe office, a candle flickers on the table. The officer stares at my passport for what seems a long time. Then he asks (defeated by the English) Name? Nationality? Age? and enters my answers on his work sheets. Everywhere you travel in western South America this information is demanded; and when you arrive at your destination, the hotel you stay in records it all again. How accustomed one becomes to liberty. How naturally one assumes the unrestricted right to travel within a country. Will there come a day when—for our "protection and security"—we will all have to carry ID's?

□ Ever since I discovered Joseph Campbell's magnificent four-volume work, *The Masks of God*, I have been engrossed by the power of myth to shape our lives, channel our energies, and inform our culture. I found this awareness enriching my teaching in unexpected ways, producing an exciting approach to the teaching of film and stimulating me to recast substantially the content of a Western world literature survey course.

In time I became eager to examine for myself the remains of one of history's most astonishing civilizations—one whose demiurgic energy pulsed from a mythic core.

So there was a theme to this journey: I went in search of myth, especially the Inca myth. I went to see those places—palaces, fortresses, temples—created by that brilliant civilization whose domain extended over an area five times the size of Europe. Like all civilizations, it was sustained by a myth; but when the central myth was destroyed, it sank suddenly into the dark night of history.

The linchpin of the Inca culture was the Inca, a title which indicated the divine lordship of the Son of the Sun; this most sacred emperor and archpriest hierophant commanded the total devotion of millions. One day the Inca



Drink Coca-Cola: An Indian woman sells colas from an outdoor vending area in Quito.

Atahualpa, returning from a successful campaign against his half-brother, and surrounded by thousands of his adoring soldiers, encountered in the village of Cajamarca a dusty band of 183 Spaniards, one of whom, a Dominican with a Bible and a crucifix, had the impiety to place himself before the Sacred Presence and adjure him in some unintelligible tongue. Astonished at the audacity of the priest and the advancing foreign soldiers, the Imperial Guard allowed the Inca to be led away to a nearby palace where under the pretext of friendship, he was offered hospitality by Pizarro. But the palace became his prison; and, despite the payment of what must have been the largest ransom in history, Atahualpa was executed by Pizarro. Without the sustaining presence of the Inca, the entire culture collapsed and the people and their possessions fell to the ferociously acquisitive and fanatically faithful new lords from distant lands.

So much yet remains to testify to the will and power of these pre-Columbian people. But nothing in the world of the Inca—and perhaps nothing in the world—is stranger than the mysteriously beautiful city high in the Andes, abandoned no one knows when. It was discovered in 1911 by an indomitable American archaeologist, Hiram Bingham, who ascended the incredibly steep mountain to discover at the top carefully planned clusters of temples, courts, palaces, and public buildings in a state of splendid preservation.

Today to get to Machu Picchu you have to take a special train from Cuzco, the Inca capital known as the navel of the world, the city whose monumental buildings supplied the foundations for the churches and palaces of the Spanish conqueror. You leave at seven, winding along the sacred valley of the Urubamba, observing in the distance well-preserved Inca roads and fortresses guarding the passes against an enemy who never came. After two and a half hours the gorges begin to deepen and the waters of the river to the right grow louder and louder. The light grows fainter because of the depth of the chasm, along whose bottom the train winds. The vegetation changes, as you glimpse great ferns across the river and tall trees with red blossoms. Then the train stops and the three hundred or so tourists who have been traveling with you rush to waiting buses. Then you begin an ascent which is a series of hairpin turns zigzagging up a perilous slope rising more than two thousand feet into the crisp Andean air.

The tourists are all about you, especially the French, and, apart from Americans, there are numerous Japanese and Germans; yet Machu Picchu is large enough to accommodate us all and to allow privacy. You look astonished at the silvery river winding below among these incredible mountains; you glimpse



Cuzco: Granite from Inca buildings supplied the foundations for the churches and palaces.

chasms in the distance as De Quincey might describe vistas in an opium dream. In the bright silent air there is heard only the eerie chirping of an Andean cricket and you half expect to see a condor gliding among the peaks in the distance. The sun is hot; the wind is cool. You feel you are in a very special place, a magic place, a place where the gods once walked.

□ When I again cross the Peruvian border, the customs official offers his congratulations. Why? I ask. Because it's your birthday, he answers. And of course it is—our nation's birthday, the prospect of whose celebration seemed to me particularly depressing, and which in fact seemed to me a good reason for escaping the rodomontade and rhetoric of the Bicentennial. But as I settled into my spacious hotel in Tacna, I looked about me for a fellow American with whom I could lift a friendly glass in honor of the occasion. Despite the political ordeals of our recent past, I felt a sense of warmth and gratitude to the country that has so signally offered its

citizenry extraordinary opportunities for personal choice and the good life. The creature comforts I am accustomed to in my own country are pleasant; but I could adjust to their absence. What I could not do without is the air of freedom in our culture—the permission one is given to explore, to be heterodox, to realize one's tastes, interests, ambitions. I think the end of education is to allow one to go beyond the *données* of his culture—to question cultural assumptions, criticize them, observe them from a perspective of such detachment that he can choose the styles and myths by which he lives.

Notwithstanding the fact that no Americans were around, I decided to celebrate anyway. And so I ordered, for a silent toast to the United States of America, a *pisco sour*. As I sat at my solitary dinner in an obscure Peruvian town, I was thankful that I was in my own eccentric way a product of that country, that culture whose very strength allows me, as it allows us all, the opportunity for self-exploration such as only a very few in history have enjoyed. Happy birthday, America. □

Reflections of adolescence

By Ida D. Shackelford

Sam stood in front of the mirror hating what he saw—a reflection of his sixteen-year-old prepubescent body. The image peering before him was slight in stature and narrow shouldered, somewhat on the skinny side. As he stared into the glass, he saw not so much as the shadow of a whisker on his clear face. He swallowed hard. The bob of his Adam's apple was almost imperceptible beneath the lines of his smooth neck.

As if doubts of his own virility were not torment enough, Sam's friends began to make fun of his lack of physical development. His small genitals and lack of pubic hair even made him the target of cruel locker room jokes.

Although Sam had enjoyed a happy childhood, his teen years were bringing him misery. He was not maturing as fast physically as were his friends, who constantly ridiculed him, leaving him mumbling and unsure of himself. Tormented by his teammates' teasing, Sam quit the track team.

Both his coach and his athletic father scorned and rebuffed him. They chided him for giving up. Sam felt as though he had nowhere to turn. He had lost his best friends, his father had rejected him, and he could not bring himself to discuss with his mother his lack of sexual development. Desperate for someone to relate to, Sam began hanging around with other youths who were also having school and parental problems. Soon, he began drinking liquor and smoking marijuana.

Within a year of his quitting the team, Sam's grades skidded to barely passing. His voice still had not changed nor had his physical development begun to catch up with his years. Sam was fighting a losing battle with his self-image. He began to view himself as a loser.

His parents—critical of his new choice of friends—refused to let him get a driver's license. In an attempt to "get even" Sam began indulging in stronger, more addictive drugs. And although his parents suspected he was involved with drugs, they refused to take him to their physician for fear of exposing the problem to the doctor—a close personal friend.

Tension at home mounted, and Sam's

communication with his parents ceased. Lonely and hungry for some escape, Sam began shooting heroin. The narcotic brought him relief, a welcomed release from his feelings of inadequacy and failure.

For approximately three months, Sam used a needle and syringe belonging to a youth who had been treated for hepatitis. Sam knew he was flirting with danger, but the risk seemed unimportant and remote to him. Then one day he overdosed.

Sam was rushed to the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals, where he was admitted to the Adolescent Unit. A team of specialists tackled the withdrawal symptoms of his heroin addiction by placing him on a ten-day methadone detoxification program. Bed rest and a proper diet cured his hepatitis.

Linda, age nine, went to the bathroom one morning before school and discovered blood in her stool. Her parents admitted her to a local hospital, where doctors placed her on a low-residue diet and prescribed general medication. She soon recovered, but a year later she had to be hospitalized again for the same symptoms.

When she was eleven, Linda was brought to MCV, where her disease was diagnosed as ulcerative colitis, a debilitating bowel disease. Although the relentless cramping sometimes immobilized her, Linda fought hard not to let the pain overpower her. She found the strength to cope through her strong religious convictions.

At age twelve, Linda suffered a relapse and had to be readmitted to MCV. Again, she responded well to the medication and was allowed to go home. Two years later, though, she was back in the hospital. In between her frequent hospital stays were periodic relapses of the illness, which left her weak and disabled, forcing her to miss weeks from school.

Late last year Linda, then sixteen, was admitted to MCV's Adolescent Unit. By that time her condition had so deteriorated that her doctor removed all solid food from her diet in order to give her bowels a rest. For the next three months,

Linda had to be fed intravenously. But still her large intestine did not heal. Linda, her parents, the doctor, and a surgeon agreed time had come to operate. As a last recourse, surgeons removed her colon and created an opening from her upper intestine through her abdominal wall.

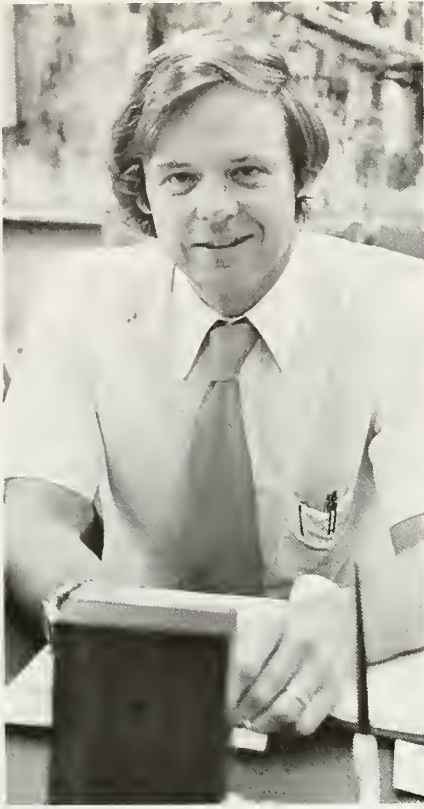
Before and after the surgery, several individuals, including an adolescent girl who had undergone the same surgical procedure, talked to Linda about what to expect from the operation. Therapists also gave Linda tips on how to attach and disguise the plastic bag used to collect her excrement. Even though she will have to wear the bag for life, Linda's pain and anguish are over.

Although their real names are not "Sam" and "Linda," these two patients are representative of the hundreds of youths who have been treated at MCV's unit specializing in adolescent medicine. As many as eighteen patients, aged twelve to twenty-one, can be accommodated in the inpatient Adolescent Unit, located in E. G. Williams Hospital. The same age group may also be treated on an outpatient basis through the Adolescent Clinic. Regardless of whether they are hospitalized or whether they visit the clinic regularly, each patient is cared for by a team of professionals interested not only in his physical health, but also in his psychological, social, educational, and vocational well-being.

"After we determine a youth's interests and problems, we counsel him and his family in an effort to give him every opportunity for success. We try to make him aware of his strengths and assets in social, educational, and vocational areas," explained George M. Bright, M.D., director of adolescent medicine at MCV. "We treat each adolescent as an individual. Throughout the treatment, we counsel him until he has developed a sense of self-worth and our counseling is no longer needed," added Dr. Bright.

Even though they may be hospitalized, these adolescent patients engage in some of the typical pastimes of teenagers. For example, they can watch television in the lounge, or they may





Dr. Bright, director of adolescent medicine at MCV: "We treat each adolescent as an individual. Throughout the treatment, we counsel him until he has developed a sense of self-worth."

choose to listen to the stereo or radio. They also may play pool or appropriate board games. They go to school, too. Three afternoons a week they attend classes, while the other two afternoons are reserved for such group activities as art therapy. Patients who have their doctors' permission may even go to the arts and crafts center in the hospital where they can paint or do woodworking or needlepoint.

"We try to mold the skills of these adolescents by developing their educational, recreational, and possibly, their vocational interests," explained activity therapist Olinda F. Young. For patients who are able to leave the hospital for short periods of time, Young arranges visits to community recreational centers where they can swim or play softball, table tennis, or volleyball.

Art therapist Amy B. Middleton uses her Art Exploration classes to help patients develop a positive image of themselves. "Pictures help them express what they are thinking. Drawing helps them pin their thoughts down, forcing them to think about how they feel," said Middleton. "One of my most important tasks is to help an adolescent relieve conflict in order that he can resolve and master it. Art is not a test. It is a release. It helps these youths open up and experience their fears and frustrations."

If a school age patient is to be

hospitalized for more than three days, then a hospital teacher asks the parents' permission to contact the patient's school. First, the teacher finds out about any academic or social problems the patient may have been experiencing. Then, after administering tests to determine the pupil-patient's academic level, the teacher designs a course of study. Classes are normally held in the Adolescent Unit lounge, but if necessary, the "school" can go to the patient's bedside. Angela Strauss, one of two hospital teachers, recalled one patient, a girl of fourteen, who was determined to finish her ninth grade education before she died. "And she completed everything except physical education," remarked Strauss.

Major illness or imminent death often causes turmoil in the fragile world of the emotionally insecure adolescent. Consequently, Steve R. Park, a counselor and a chaplain, works with young patients in an attempt to facilitate their expression of emotion.

"One of my primary focuses is to help the adolescent come to terms with grief," explained Park. "The adolescent is usually in a grieving process of giving up his childhood and entering the adult world. As with any grief, there is a lot of emotional pain and anger." Park, therefore, tries to establish a trusting relationship in which the patient feels comfortable in verbalizing his feelings.

Steve Biles, a head nurse in the adolescent inpatient unit, has initiated several activities aimed at helping the evening hours pass more quickly for these patients. He shows films and invites experts to talk on such subjects as diet and drug abuse. Biles started the programs because he believes adolescents often do not know how to care for themselves after learning about their newly diagnosed illnesses.

In addition, Biles gives each patient a notebook outlining an individualized patient care plan. In the notebooks patients record test results, medications, telephone numbers of medical personnel, and their personal short- and long-term goals.

Clinical social worker Josephine M. Garland confirmed the importance of long-term goals to adolescent patients: "Many kids don't see any future for themselves. So, I try to give them something to hang on to." She works with patients in both the inpatient unit and the outpatient clinic, serving as a liaison between the community, family, and hospital in planning the discharge of each patient. Often patients have experienced such severe social adjustment problems that they have to be placed in an environment other than their home. Sometimes a youth has dropped out of school, in which case Garland tries to match him with an appropriate vocational program.

"We look at the person as a whole by examining his medical, social, emotional, educational, and vocational problems," she remarked. Part of Garland's responsibility is to help parents understand that many youths, such as "Sam," turn to drugs because they feel little else in their lives is worthwhile.

This total patient approach is unique to MCV. With the exception of pediatrics, no other unit at MCV Hospitals and no other hospital in the Richmond area offers a similar team of professionals providing such individualized patient care. For that matter, no comparable health care unit exists anywhere else in Virginia. In addition, Dr. Bright knows of no other adolescent program in the United States which has such a complement of professionals available full time for adolescent patients.

With the help of these professionals working through MCV's adolescent medical program, Sam was freed of his heroin addiction, cured of his hepatitis, and released from the hospital. Yet, when time came for him to return to school, Sam feared officials would again reject him. But after conversations with Dr. Bright and others at MCV, Sam's coach encouraged him not only to rejoin the team but also to serve as manager. In addition, the school principal did not scorn him for having been a drug user. Instead, he accepted Sam for having overcome a serious problem.

When Sam returned to the clinic for follow-up counseling, he confessed that he had at first distrusted the adolescent medical program. But after witnessing what the staff had done for him—encouraging him to return to school and to renew communication with his parents—he indicated that the inpatient unit and the Adolescent Clinic were the key to his "getting back on the right track." Sam not only finished high school, but also has since graduated from college. He now holds a responsible managerial position.

Linda, too, has been released from the hospital and is at home enjoying the reunion with her family. At the suggestion of the hospital teacher, Linda's county school system provided her with a tutor. And although she missed a considerable amount of time from class, Linda has not fallen behind in her studies. After an eight-week recovery, Linda was able to return to school.

Linda, like many other patients, is grateful to the staff at the Adolescent Unit: "The nurses, the doctors, everyone on the staff, helped me to learn to express my emotions to people. They helped me to learn to reach out and lean on others." □

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Dentistry's new look

Ever since he became dean of the School of Dentistry in January, Dr. James E. Kennedy has presided over the education of the school's 472 students* and the operation of its seven teaching clinics. The largest of the clinics, which was renovated recently at a cost of more than a half-million dollars, contains eighty-one cubicles equipped with new electric dental chairs. A touch of a button and the streamlined chairs glide into a reclining position just inches above the floor. Another amenity likely to be appreciated even more by pain-conscious patients is each dental unit's water-cooled air drill. The new high-

*The dental school enrolls 440 students in dentistry and 32 in dental hygiene.

speed drills virtually eliminate the discomfort associated with drilling decayed teeth. The previously drab clinical area is brighter now, too. New lighting has been installed and the walls have been painted a citron color.

Each week some fourteen hundred patients are treated here and in other dental clinics at the Medical College of Virginia. And although the fees are low, the care is of the highest quality. Patients are screened and, depending upon the complexity of the case, referred to a dental student working under faculty supervision. For example, junior and senior students may treat periodontal (gum) disease, place fillings, and construct dentures while postdoctoral students may straighten teeth—all under

the watchful eyes of skilled dentists. Often, as is the case in the oral surgery clinic, a faculty member will supervise only five or six students. But in general the student-faculty ratio in the clinics is eight to one.

As the only dental school in the commonwealth, MCV VCU School of Dentistry is charged with preparing qualified practitioners to meet the dental needs of Virginians, not just for today but also for years to come. "This school is committed to serve Virginia in everything it does—from its admissions policy to its curriculum to its postgraduate and continuing education programs," states Dr. Kennedy.

This spring the university conferred the Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.) de-



James E. Kennedy, D.D.S., dean of the School of Dentistry, presides over the education of the school's 472 students.

gree upon 106 men and women who recently completed the four-year course of study in dentistry. If the statistics of past years again hold true, some three-fourths of them can be expected to enter private practice here in the Old Dominion. Others in the class will, no doubt, serve in the military, work in public health, or teach dentistry. The high percentage of graduates who remain in the commonwealth is attributable to the school's admissions policy favoring in-state students. Last fall, for example, Virginians accounted for 96 of the 110 entering students, yet they comprised only 29 percent of the 1,200 applicants.

Of the twenty-four hundred dentists currently practicing in the commonwealth, approximately one-half are MCV alumni. That number—twenty-four hundred—plus the hundred or so graduating each year from the School of Dentistry is deemed adequate to meet the present demand for dental care. Yet, Virginia could face an initial shortage of dentists should the much-talked-about program of national health insurance become a reality and cause a marked increase in demand for dental services. Also, changes in medicare and medicaid, as well as dental payments by third-party carriers, could increase the number of visits Virginians make to their dentists.

Dr. Kennedy and other dental

educators are attempting to project some of the changes likely to occur in the general practitioner's patient pool. For one thing, they foresee health insurers, such as Metropolitan Life and Blue Cross-Blue Shield, underwriting the cost of dental care for an increasingly large segment of the population. And, as more and more children are covered by dental insurance plans, practitioners can expect parents to bring their youngsters to the dentist's chair regularly and more often than they do today.

Dentists, no doubt, would like to see more families in their waiting rooms, and especially more two- and three-year-olds climbing into their chairs for routine checkups. "If we are going to have any real impact on dental caries and periodontal disease, then we must start with children," says Dr. Kennedy. He advises parents, for example, to begin their children on a daily regimen of brushing as soon as the first teeth appear. And by the time the twenty baby teeth have erupted—normally around the twenty-fourth month—the child should already have had his first visit to the dentist.

"As a periodontist, I am trying to take, say, a forty-year-old with a thirty-five-year-old habit of oral hygiene and effect a behavioral change. That's not an easy thing to do. But if we can get children to establish proper patterns, then the re-

medial kinds of things we have to go through with adults, hopefully, will become unnecessary," says the dean.

This concern for the oral health of children has prompted Dr. Kennedy to call upon his colleagues in the dental school to place new emphasis upon pediatric dentistry. Besides promoting the prevention of gum disease and cavities in children, Dr. Kennedy is also concerned about the special needs of the handicapped—the mentally retarded, the perceptually impaired, and the cerebral palsied—all of whom require dental care.

In the past such handicapped children frequently were put to sleep for dental work. Now, says Dr. Kennedy, those with handicaps "can be handled like other children," provided that their motor difficulties are not too severe. But a dentist cannot be expected to extend his practice to include the handicapped unless he feels comfortable in providing this type of care.

"The School of Dentistry has an obligation to both the handicapped and to the practitioners who are to provide care for these children," says Dr. Kennedy. One way in which the school intends to meet this "obligation" is to establish a residency program in pediatric dentistry at MCV. The dean has also proposed that undergraduate dental students gain more experience treating the handicapped as a routine part of their professional training. Likewise, he envisions incorporating both didactic and clinical experiences into the existing continuing education program so that practicing dentists may expand their purview of children with special needs.

"We need to provide dentists with a controlled environment in which they can experience caring for handicapped children and become comfortable in doing so—not that it will become an exclusive component of their practices, but so that children with special needs will have the same ready access to dental care as any other child," says Dr. Kennedy. As he expresses it, a handicapped child should not be singled out, he should not have to go through the crippled children's bureau to receive dental treatment. "He should be able to go where his brothers and sisters go because his dentist is equally as able to provide care for him as for his siblings."

Even though the dean feels the school can do a "better job" of preparing dentists to meet the needs of the handicapped, several of its students have already initiated programs designed for patients with special needs. One of the school's first-year students recently put together a preventive dentistry manual in braille. Others studying to become dental hygienists have learned enough sign language to teach deaf children about oral hygiene. In



Dental students learn how to construct removable dentures.

addition, the School of Dentistry administers a program designed to reduce cavities among schoolchildren in rural Charles City County, Virginia. Each week some fifteen hundred pupils rinse their mouths with a tasteless fluoride solution. Dentists at MCV expect the "mouth swish" will help to reduce tooth decay by as much as 50 percent.

Always one to dwell on the positive, Dr. Kennedy foresees only challenges—not problems—ahead for the eighty-four-year-old School of Dentistry. Yet, like other administrators throughout the university, he echoes concern over the current budget restrictions. Adequate funding, he points out, is necessary if the school is to retain its outstanding faculty. "When we look at other [dental] schools in the southeast and compare faculty salaries, we can begin to see the impact of state funding the last three years. We're dropping below the mean. In essence, we're becoming less competitive in attracting the best possible faculty."

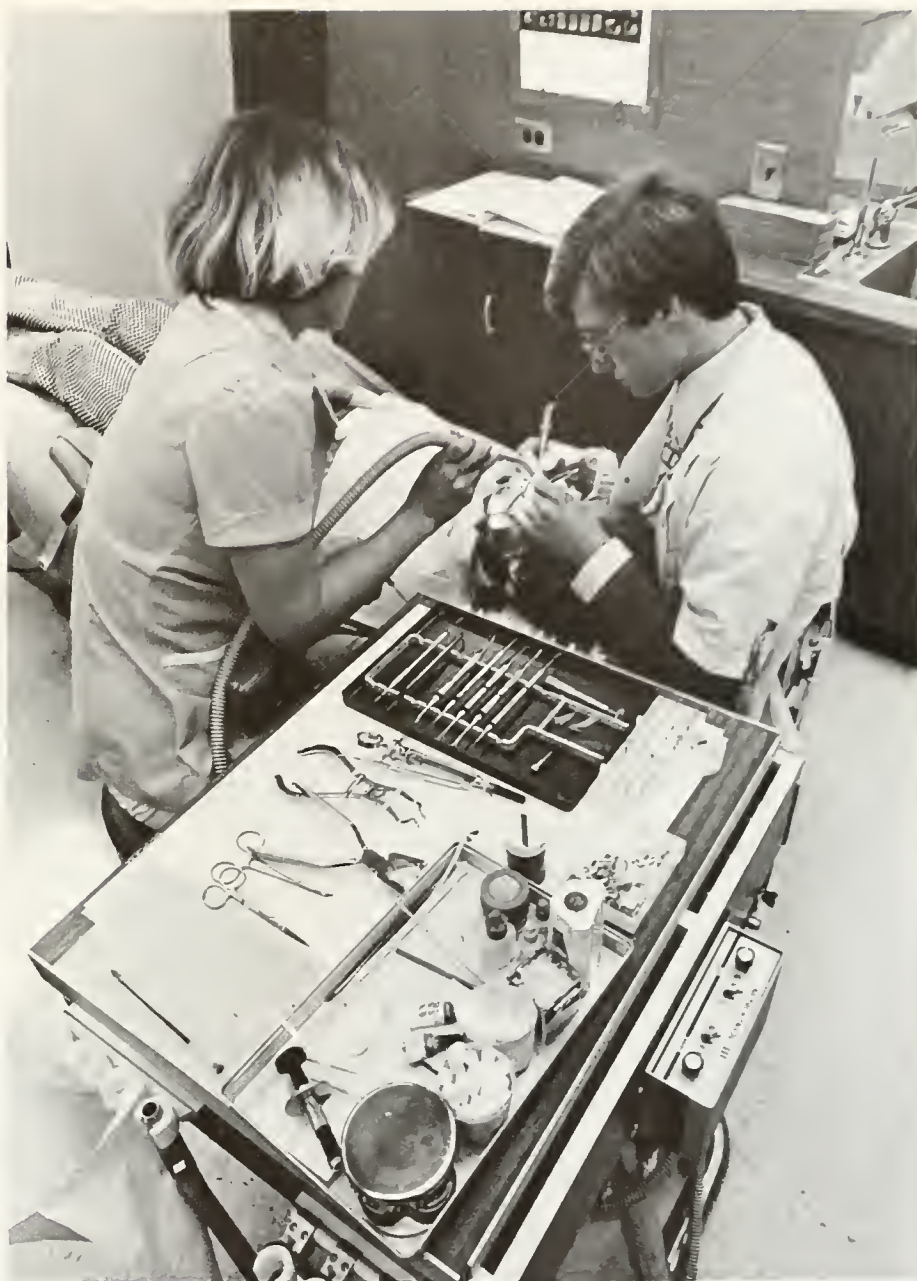
Inadequate appropriations are also to blame for boosting the student-faculty ratio. "Our student-faculty ratio is one of the highest in the southeast—in fact, one of the highest in the country. The State Council of Higher Education approved us at a ratio of 3.8 to 1. During the 1976/78 biennium that would have given the dental school some seventeen additional faculty positions that were not funded," states the dean.

Another of the school's pressing needs is money to modernize its aging clinical facilities. Even though the general dentistry clinic has recently been renovated, the children's clinic in Wood Memorial Building still needs renovating—especially if the school is to proceed with its outlined program in pediatric dentistry. Dr. Kennedy estimates the cost of refurbishing the twenty-one-chair pediatric clinic at \$450,000.

Changes in the school's curriculum is another of the dean's concerns. "I think we can make [the curriculum] more efficient than it is," he says, explaining that the faculty will "continue to reevaluate it, and modify it as necessary."

While some dental educators recommend extending the time it takes to complete a dental education, Dr. Kennedy disagrees. "A lot of people are calling for mandatory internships as a way of solving the explosion in curriculum content. But I'd question that premise. Maybe the answer is not to add on but to look at the four years of predental education and the four years in dental school and question how we might use those eight years more efficiently."

Despite the school's need for more operating money and updated facilities, Dr. Kennedy says, "I am convinced that



Dental auxiliary utilization clinic enables dental students to work with dental assistants.

the dental school here has more potential than almost any dental school I've had the opportunity to see." The list of schools with which the forty-one-year-old native of Troy, New York, has been associated is indeed impressive. He earned his dental degree from the University of Pennsylvania, his master's degree from the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, and a certificate in periodontology from the Eastman Dental Center.

Before being appointed dean, Dr. Kennedy served as assistant dean and associate dean for administrative affairs at MCV. Last June he was named acting dean following the resignation of Dr. John A. DiBiaggio, now vice-president of health sciences at the University of Connecticut. Dr. Kennedy came to MCV in 1972 as chairman of the Department of

Periodontics.

"Dentistry deals primarily with two diseases," explains Dr. Kennedy. One is periodontal disease, and the other, caries [tooth decay]. "If we can improve our understanding of these disease processes, then we can enhance our ability to prevent them. If we can get to that point, then we can deliver *health* and not *health care*," emphasizes the dean.

According to Dr. Kennedy, dental researchers have already shown, for example, that a vaccine can reduce caries in animals and that a chemotherapeutic agent can control some forms of periodontal disease in humans. With time and money for research, the possibility exists that one day dental caries and periodontal disease will no longer be two of the most common diseases affecting Americans. □

Festival in Monroe Park

Julius Caesar, Snow White, and a bull named Ferdinand entertained a crowd of several thousand people in Monroe Park on April 22. The park's unlikely performers were participants in the sixth annual spring festival sponsored by VCU's Department of Foreign Languages. Witnessing the affair were the park's usual habitués, plus foreign language students from as far away as Winchester and Williamsburg, Virginia.

The youthful audience sprawled on the grass to watch high school and college groups perform skits, plays, and songs in four languages—French, Spanish, German, and Latin. One of the more amusing performances was a take-off on commercials entitled "And Now a Word from Our Sponsor—en français" presented by Clover Hill High School students. Their French rendition of a television commercial for a popular ham-

burger chain was readily familiar.

Students also performed traditional dances from Germany, Spain, and France. Two señoritas from J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College clicked off a lively Spanish dance, while members of the VCU French Club reeled to French tunes. On display were class projects, such as a model of a Spanish mission and a colorful piñata. One girl even roamed the park in a sandwich-board sign inviting everyone to express themselves in a foreign language.

According to its originator, Dr. William J. Beck, chairman of VCU's foreign languages department, the festival's purpose is to allow students a chance to demonstrate their knowledge of foreign languages and cultures. An added benefit, points out the professor, is that hundreds of high schoolers get to see the university for the first time and,

possibly, decide to attend VCU as a result of their visit.

To date, Beck's ecumenical "prayer committee" has been successful in attracting clear skies and warm days for its annual *fête champêtre*. This year, as for the past five, leaf-filtered sunlight dappled the Monroe Park festival-goers.

But what do Julius Caesar, Snow White, and a make-believe bull have to do with this springtime merrymaking? Plenty—when they can speak a foreign language.

The highlight of the German portion of the program was a German-speaking Snow White and Seven Dwarfs, as portrayed by students from Brookland Middle School. Ferdinand the Bull, quite naturally, bellowed in Spanish. And to prove that Latin is not a dead language, a youthful Caesar gasped "Et tu, Brute!" as he collapsed to the stage floor.





Did you know...

Willett takes the chair

Following the March 6 death of President T. Edward Temple, the Board of Visitors appointed H. I. Willett, Sr., acting president. Willett, seventy-two, was already well acquainted with the job. He came out of retirement in 1971 to serve as a consultant to then-president Warren W. Brandt. When the presidency passed to Temple, Willett stayed on, continuing in his advisory capacity.

Willett's twenty-three-year career as superintendent of the Richmond public school system has prepared him well as an administrator. A few years ago the university even employed his skill as an educator in devising its graduate program in education. Now, as interim president, he intends to implement many of the programs begun by his predecessor. During the next few months, however, the university will not be in just a "hold" position. Willett intends to move VCU forward by planning and implementing new programs and policies, yet he intends to leave the president-to-be flexibility to initiate his own ideas.

Willett, a graduate of the College of William and Mary and Columbia University, holds honorary doctorates from three institutions—the University of Richmond, Washington and Lee University, and William and Mary. His appointment as acting president marks the first time in Virginia history that a father and a son have served concurrently as presidents of two state institutions. Willett's son—Henry I. Willett, Jr.—is president of Longwood College in Farmville.

Besides appointing Willett, the Board of Visitors has enlisted a seventeen-member committee to help in the search for a new president. The committee, chaired by Dr. Wayne C. Hall, vice-president for academic affairs, is composed of faculty, administrators, students, and alumni. The two alumni representatives are Frances W. Kay, a former president of the MCV Alumni Association, and Charles B. McFee, Jr., a former president of the VCU Alumni Association (Academic Division). The board hopes to be able to announce its selection for president by year's end.

A home for drama and music?

VCU's music and theatre departments stand to gain a new home—that is, if Virginia voters approve an \$86.4 million higher education bond package in the fall.

The long-awaited and sorely-needed

instructional facility is among the capital projects included in a general obligation bond issue to be submitted to Virginians for approval on November 8. More than \$4 million has been earmarked for construction of a music-theatre building, to be located on the academic campus at the northeast corner of Harrison Street and Park Avenue. Another item listed in the package is \$1.5 million for the MCV Cancer Center.

While the bond proposal was still before lawmakers, university representatives made unsuccessful attempts to have \$12 million included for constructing a proposed health sciences building on the MCV campus.

Besides bonds for higher education, voters will also be asked to approve bonds for mental health facilities (\$4 million), corrections (\$21.5 million), ports (\$8 million), and parks and recreation (\$5 million). In making the bond proposal to the 1977 General Assembly, Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., indicated that alternative methods of financing the state's building needs would result in a "sizeable" tax increase.

How times have changed

A time capsule—sealed behind the cornerstone of Hunton Hall forty years ago—was removed and opened March 16, recalling Depression-era memories of MCV.

Once the battered copper box had been snipped apart, Sarah H. Cooke, associate director of nursing services, emptied its contents onto a table and described the some two dozen items to MCV personnel and media representatives crowding the board room of MCV's West Hospital. Mrs. Cooke, who had witnessed the laying of the Hunton Hall cornerstone on September 13, 1937, first removed a booklet on the Public Works Administration, a New Deal agency involved in the construction of the former student dormitory. She then held up a description of the building's construction, followed by a report entitled "Method of Financing the Building."

The box also contained photographs of buildings torn down to clear the Twelfth-and-Marshall Street site for Hunton Hall. Now, ironically enough, the former dormitory—used to house on-call interns and residents until last year—has been reduced to a pile of rubble. Hunton Hall and its neighbor to the east, McFarland Hall, have been demolished to make way for the construction of a new 558-bed MCV hospital. In 1937 it cost \$313,000 to

build Hunton Hall. The new hospital, to be completed in 1981, will cost \$100 million.

Mrs. Cooke also pulled from the box a commencement program for the medical school class of 1937, an MCV catalog for the 1937/38 session, a list of that year's freshman class, a brief history of MCV, and other MCV-related items of the period.

The box also contained bicentennial editions of the *Times-Dispatch* and *News Leader*, dated September 8, 1937, commemorating the founding of Richmond. There also was a folder on the Richmond bicentennial, observed September 12–25, 1937, plus a catalog of medical exhibits displayed at the MCV library in recognition of MCV's centennial and the city's two-hundredth anniversary.

The contents of the Hunton Hall time capsule have been deposited in the MCV library archives, as have items from a box planted behind the cornerstone of McFarland Hall in 1931. The McFarland Hall box likewise contained MCV memorabilia as well as editions of local newspapers.

Incidentally, on September 8, 1937, city newspapers reported Al Capone's appearance before a Chicago court. The papers also advertised mattresses for \$11.95 and shirts for one dollar.

Alumni accolade

May graduate Fannie Denise Butler received the 1977 Alumni Award, the highest honor given a senior graduating from VCU's academic campus. The annual award, sponsored by the VCU Alumni Association (Academic Division), was presented at the honors and awards convocation on April 3 by James A. Keith, vice-president of the alumni association.

Ms. Butler, of Lynchburg, Virginia, graduated May 14 with a bachelor's degree in social work. During each of the four years she attended VCU, she received leadership and service awards. In 1974 and again in 1976 she won the Black Student Life Award, and in her junior year she was selected for *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities*. As a student Ms. Butler served the university in various capacities, including chairman of the VCU Program Board. She also has served the community as a counselor for the Richmond Community Action Program and as a counselor for the Richmond Opportunities Industrial Center.

Keith presented Ms. Butler with a silver

bowl. The award was one of more than 300 presented during the university-wide ceremonies recognizing student achievements in scholarship, leadership, and service.

Briefly

A record number of graduates—more than 3,100—were awarded degrees in graduation ceremonies held May 14 in the Richmond Coliseum. Dr. Wyndham B. Blanton, rector of the VCU Board of Visitors, delivered the commencement address. Blanton, vice-president of medical affairs for Charter Medical Corporation, is a 1950 graduate of the School of Medicine. Approximately 2,450 degrees were awarded to graduates of the academic campus. The MCV campus listed some 650 graduates.

Students will be paying more to attend VCU come this fall. Academic campus students can expect a six percent increase in tuition, while students in medicine and dentistry will have to pay about eight percent more. That brings annual in-state tuition charges to \$730 for full-time undergraduates and to \$1,950 for students in medicine and dentistry. In addition to the announced tuition hike, full-time undergraduates on the academic campus will have to pay an additional student facilities fee of \$60. The new fee will be used to fund construction of a \$4 million university commons and \$1.5 million in recreational facilities.

Seven business students have won for VCU the runner-up trophy awarded in the 1977 Intercollegiate Business Game competition held in Atlanta. Thirty teams from throughout the United States and Canada participated in the competition by assuming managerial responsibility for a fictitious company in the infant care industry. Using computers, each team simulated the production and marketing of baby strollers and infant car seats. Winners were selected on the basis of their game play, annual reports, and the quality of oral presentations made to a panel of graduate students, professors, and businessmen. The VCU team was narrowly edged out of first place in its division by students from Washington and Lee University who went on to capture top honors in the overall competition. The VCU team is coached by Dr. Sam Berry, assistant professor of business administration and management.

A provost for administration, a new position created under a plan to reorganize VCU's administrative structure, has been appointed. Dr. Ronald E. Beller, former dean for finance and administration at the University of South Alabama, Mobile, assumed the post in March. He has overall responsibility for financial and



Hunton Hall on the MCV campus is demolished to make room for a new 558-bed hospital which will front Marshall Street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

business operations on both campuses of VCU. University departments and functions now under his direction include computers, personnel, auxiliary services, budget, finance, and planning.

Dr. David Manning White, professor of mass communications, has been named academic coordinator for a course on popular culture to be published in newspapers nationwide. Developed by the University of California at San Diego, Courses by Newspapers is funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The first installment of "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life and Manners" will appear in January of 1978. Dr. White, an authority on American culture, contributed the article "VCU and the Lively Arts," which appeared in the Spring 1977 issue of this magazine. Before joining VCU in 1974, he was

chairman of the Division of Journalism at Boston University.

Fulbright-Hays Fellowships have been awarded to two VCU faculty members under the Mutual Educational Exchange Program sponsored by the State Department and the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Dr. Robert S. Feldman, assistant professor of psychology, will lecture on psychology and conduct research on social communication at Ewha University in Seoul, Korea, during the 1977-78 academic year. Dr. Allen M. Schwartzbaum, associate professor of sociology, will go to Taiwan, where he will lecture on sociology and industrial relations at Tamkang University, National Taiwan University, and Fu Jen University. He will also conduct research on the relationship between residence, labor commitment, and industrial welfare.

Sports

From pool side to ringside

This past season was a "rebuilding year" for both VCU's swimming and wrestling teams. The women's swim team won the state meet for the third straight year. Team standout Patty Dillion went to the American Intercollegiate Women's Association (AIWA) meet and also qualified for the AAU nationals.

The men's swim team finished the season with a five-four record. By placing third in the state meet, VCU's ten male swimmers scored something of a minor accomplishment. Even though most schools entered in the meet had twice the number of swimmers, VCU finished only forty-six points behind the first place team, the University of Richmond. Both the men's and women's swim teams are coached by Ron Tsuchiya.

The undermanned wrestling team won four of its thirteen matches. With no one to compete in several weight classifications, the Rams often had to forfeit, leaving them behind by as many as eighteen points before the match even began. The team's best showing came at the York College Spartan Wrestling Tournament, in which the Rams finished sixth among the twenty-three teams entered. Tommy Legge, a former VCU wrestler, coaches the wrestling team.

Better than anyone expected

When the buzzer sounded on the final game of the 1976/77 basketball season, the Rams left the court with their pride still intact. They had won thirteen games and lost thirteen—not an enviable record but an impressive one considering the chaotic preseason start which threatened the cancellation of the entire schedule.

In November the situation appeared hopeless. Chuck Noe, VCU's basketball coach and athletic director for the previous six years, quit suddenly after weeks of player unrest. Mass player defections followed. Then, with the season opener less than a month away, Dana Kirk, a former assistant at the University of Louisville, was hired to coach what remained of the decimated Rams. In three weeks he mustered a nucleus of six scholarship players, backed up by six walkons—most of whom had never played in a college basketball game.

In their debut these tenacious underdogs surprised everyone—including themselves—by upending North Carolina A & T, 86 to 57. Not only did they repeat the feat with a victory over their next

opponent, South Carolina State, they also chalked up eleven other wins during their better-than-anyone-expected season.

Although they lost thirteen games, the Rams were seldom—if ever—embarrassed. Six of their losses were by no more than six points. And only twice were they really outclassed—by Louisville, 89 to 60, and Auburn, 109 to 59.

In fact, this past season's schedule was the toughest in VCU history. Four of the Rams' opponents wound up in post-season tournaments. Louisville, Middle Tennessee, and UNC-Charlotte all played in the NCAA tournament, while Oral Roberts went to the National Invitational Tournament (NIT). The Rams ended their season March 4 with a loss, but not before putting a scare into UNC-Charlotte, later an NCAA semifinalist, on the Forty-

Niners' home court. The Rams—down by only three at the half—hit 52 percent from the floor and won the rebounding battle 33 to 30 before falling 87 to 72.

Despite their valiant play, the Rams' major disappointments of the season came at the hands of the University of Richmond. On three occasions the crosstown rival eked out a last-minute victory. Both regular season contests were decided in overtime, first by two points and then by three. The third meeting between the two teams was in the consolation round of the *Times-Dispatch* Invitational Tournament. Again, Richmond won by three points. As in other close setbacks this season, the Rams were hampered by their lack of depth and foul trouble.

"To me this was one of the most



Dana Kirk, head basketball coach, guided the Rams through their 13-13 season.



Speed and quickness are among the qualities found in four top recruits joining the Rams for the 1977-78 basketball season.

pleasing and happy years of my coaching career," said Kirk. "Dating back to the beginning and looking at all twenty-six basketball games, we did not have one poor game. Our men gave 100 percent in practice and really played the full forty minutes of each game."

Whatever they lacked in experience, the Rams made up in grit. Gerald Henderson, a junior guard, averaged more than twenty points per game and was named to the All-South Independent basketball team. The other leader, Lorenza (Ren) Watson, a sophomore center, finished in double figures in both scoring and rebounding. He also blocked an incredible 135 shots.

"No matter who we recruit, Ren will be the starting center next year," said Coach Kirk. "Although the NCAA doesn't keep statistics on it, I'd say he led the whole nation in blocked shots."

Both Henderson and Watson will be back next year, as will three other scholarship players—guard Tony DiMaria, and forwards Tim Binns and Chip Noe. Only forward Edd Tatum has graduated from

this year's lineup.

To this nucleus of five men, Kirk hopes to add six new recruits, the maximum allowed by the NCAA. By early April Kirk had already announced the signing of one of the state's most sought-after players, Edmund Sherod, of Richmond's John Marshall High School. Sherod, a 6'3" forward-guard, was the state's top Group AAA scorer and named to the AAA All-State team.

A few weeks later two more high school basketball stars signed letters of intent with VCU. Hal Elliot, 6'10", of Clearwater, Florida, and Tom Murrey, 6'7", of Memphis, Tennessee, have both decided to join the Rams next year. Elliot scored twenty-one points a game and averaged thirteen rebounds in gaining all-conference honors. Murrey averaged twenty points and thirteen rebounds per game.

Clearly, Coach Kirk is going after top prospects, the kind of players he says could play for any college team in the country. If his success continues, then Kirk just may one day make the letters VCU synonymous with basketball.

Basketball scorecard

VCU 86, North Carolina A & T 57
VCU 78, South Carolina State 70
University of Richmond 68, VCU 66
University of Louisville 89, VCU 60
Middle Tennessee State 59, VCU 50
VCU 87, Southeastern University 67
Auburn University 109, VCU 59
VCU 70, Georgia Southern 65
University of Virginia 65, VCU 58
University of Richmond 58, VCU 55
VCU 79, Western Carolina 66
VCU 81, Methodist College 64
Boston University 77, VCU 72
VCU 72, Georgia State 56
University of Tulsa 66, VCU 60
Oral Roberts University 72, VCU 52
VCU 82, Wright State College 70
VCU 69, Western Carolina University 63
VCU 78, Delaware State College 52
University of South Alabama 78, VCU 76
VCU 97, Robert Morris College 70
Georgia Southern College 88, VCU 81
VCU 85, University of South Alabama 70
University of Richmond 78, VCU 75
VCU 85, Liberty Baptist College 74
UNC-Charlotte 87, VCU 72

Whatever happened to...

If you take a new job, get a promotion, earn another degree, receive an honor, or decide to retire, share the news with us, and we will pass it along to your classmates via the "Whatever happened to..." section. Please address newsworthy items to Editor, VCU Magazine, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284. The items below were reported to the Alumni Activities Office as of March 15, 1977.

1930s

From Dr. **H. M. Richardson** (M.D. '30): "Besides practicing medicine, I am now chairman of the board of Citizens Savings and Loan Association, Bon Air, Va."

Dr. **Leon Slavin** (D.D.S. '31), of Winchester, Va., has been elected to the American College of Dentists and the Pierre Fauchard Academy.

Tidewater Memorial Hospital in Tappahannock, Va., honored Dr. **Paul C. Pearson** (M.D. '33), of Warsaw, Va., with a "This Is Your Life" program and dinner. Dr. Pearson worked for the establishment of the hospital and has served on its medical staff since it opened twelve years ago. For the past seven years he has been secretary of the staff.

After thirty-five years of service to MCV, Dr. **Peter N. Pastore** (M.D. '34), retired as professor and chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, effective December 16, 1976.

Drs. **Gerald and Anniebelle Bradley LoGrip** (M.D.'s '39), of Pleasant Ridge, Mich., have both retired from Henry Ford Hospital. He served twenty-five years as chief of the microbiology division, Department of Pathology. Mrs. LoGrip retired after seventeen years of service in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1940s

Mary Kayhoe Ford (B.S. store service education '43) recently moved to Dallas, Tex., from Rye, N.Y., where she taught first grade.

Elizabeth (Jamie) Jameson Armistead (B.S. occupational therapy '45), a sales representative for Metropolitan Life, was the Republican nominee for Florida's Commissioner of Insurance and State Treasurer. She writes: "I am the first woman in the history of Florida to win either party's nomination for the state cabinet. In the general election I spent only \$6,000, plus the filing fee, on a statewide election and received 848,500 votes, or 31.5 percent of the total. I will run again statewide in 1978." Armistead is a resident of Rockledge, Fla.

Dr. **Alfred Joseph** (M.D. '45) is chief of pediatrics at South Fulton Hospital in East Point, Ga.

Dr. **Charles E. Llewellyn, Jr.** (M.D. '46), associate professor of psychiatry at Duke University, writes: "In line with my recommendations in 1975-1976, a new division was established in the Department of Psychiatry at Duke University Medical Center. The new division is the Division of Community and Social Psychiatry, and I have been made the acting head, with a national search being conducted for a permanent head to be installed by July 1, 1977."

1950s

Jeanne Chapman Ainslie (B.S. distributive education '50) teaches distributive education and fashion merchandising at Frank W. Cox High School in Virginia Beach, Va.

Marilyn Birtles Bevilaqua (B.F.A. art '50), of Richmond, teaches printmaking at the Virginia Museum.

Grace E. Gilkeson (occupational therapy '50), of Conroe, Tex., is teaching at Texas Woman's University while working on a doctorate in allied health education at the University of Houston and the Baylor College of Medicine.

Albert M. Maness (M.S.S.W. '51) retired on July 14, 1975, after working more than thirty-one years for the federal government. His last assignment was at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salem, Va., where he was head of social work service. During the fifteen years he worked at that hospital, he built his staff from twelve employees to forty-one.

Lillian Epps Johnson (Saint Philip nursing '52) was awarded the TAC (Tactical Air Command) Federal Woman's Award "for sustained superior performance and dedication to her profession as a registered nurse of Langley Air Force Base, 1974-1976." She was selected for the honor from nominees from eighteen Tactical Air Bases.

Chesapeake Corporation, of West Point, Va., has promoted **John W. Hockman, Jr.** (B.S. distributive education '53) to director of employee services.

The dean of the MCV School of Medicine, Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld, has announced the appointment of Dr. **Reuben B. Young** (B.S. pharmacy '53; M.D. '57) as executive associate dean. Formerly acting chairman of the pediatrics department at MCV, Dr. Young also serves as director of medical staff services for the 1,058-bed MCV Hospitals.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia has named **Guy E. Webb, Jr.** (B.S. sociology '53) assistant vice-president for marketing. He joined the company in 1959 and was named director of marketing in 1975. Webb was also president of the VCU Alumni Association (Academic Division) last year.

Dr. **Robert C. Kluge** (M.D. '54) has been elected president of the medical staff at King's Daughters' Hospital in Staunton, Va.

A. H. Robins Company announced the promotion of **Preston L. Parrish, Jr.** (B.S. pharmacy '55) in January. Parrish, product management coordinator, was promoted to director of product management in the company's market planning and development department. Parrish resides in Richmond.

Mitchell Lee Easter (B.S. business administration '56) is corporate distribution manager for Huffman Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio, the largest U.S. manufacturer of bicycles. He and his wife and three children live in Miamisburg, Ohio.

The Nursing Alumni Association presented its outstanding nurse alumni award to **Janet Hoylman Locklear** (B.S. nursing '56), director of nursing at King's Daughters' Hospital in Staunton, Va. The award, recognizing Lock-

lear's service to the nursing profession and her community, was presented at the tenth annual Nursing Lectureship on November 5. She is married to Earl Locklear (B.S. distributive education '56).

Dr. **Henry P. Barham** (D.D.S. '58) serves as treasurer of the Virginia Tidewater Dental Society and is past-president of the Exchange Club of Portsmouth.

Nell Bell (M.S.S.W. '58) retired last year after working more than seventeen years as case-work director for Youth Services, of Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. **John I. Bowman, Jr.** (D.D.S. '58) was appointed to the Eastern Virginia Medical Authority commission and was elected to serve a three-year term on the Virginia Tidewater Dental Society's executive committee.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia have named **E. Wayne Titmus** (B.S. business '58) manager of provider relations. He lives in Richmond.

Samuel H. Treger (B.S. business '58) is manager of business controls for the IBM Corporation in White Plains, N.Y.

Dr. **Darrell K. Gilliam** (M.D. '59) is director of the new family practice center, which opened in Chesterfield County, Va., last year.

1960s

John F. Barrett (B.S. business '60), a CPA, is head of the tax department of Dalton, Pennell and Company, of Richmond.

Fred Clements (B.M.E. '60; M.M. '70) is director of instrumental music for the Colonial Heights, Va., city school system. His wife, the former **Shirley Beasley** (B.M.E. '60; M.M.E. '76), directs the junior high school glee club and public school program. Fred also serves as organist at the Washington Street United Methodist Church in Petersburg, Va.

Dr. **Thomas E. Burke** (D.D.S. '61), of Strasburg, Va., has been elected vice-chairman of the Shenandoah County School Board.

Charles F. Duff (B.S. advertising '61; M.S. distributive education '65), general supervisor and director of the Instructional Leadership Development Program for the Fredericksburg, Va., city schools, has been named Administrator of the Year by the American School Counselors Association. He was one of ten people selected to receive professional awards by the association, which honors outstanding people in the fields of guidance and counseling.

Peter A. Morrison (drama '61) is the anchorman for the six o'clock evening news program broadcast by WMVR-TV, Channel 9, in Manchester, N.H. He writes: "I am married with three children and hope the oldest will consider VCU. I would love to hear from some of my former classmates at RPI."

Morris H. Schiff (B.S. social welfare '61; M.S. social work '63), of Fredericksburg, Va., is a licensed social worker in private practice. He has developed a therapeutic modality called reparenting, which allows the therapist to work with schizophrenic patients in a family milieu.

Frederick R. Wright, Jr. (B.S. pharmacy '61) recently moved from the Tidewater area to Culpeper, Va., where he now manages a

Peoples Drug Store.

Israel's General Federation of Labor and Loewenstein Hospital have presented two VCU professors with an engraved silver goblet in recognition of their "outstanding service in rehabilitation to the State of Israel." The professors are Dr. **Richard E. Hardy** (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '62), chairman of the department of rehabilitation counseling at VCU, and his departmental colleague, Dr. John G. Cull.

Harold A. Hatch (B.S. business education '62), a major general in the Marine Corps, has returned to the States after completing a tour of duty in Okinawa. He and his family now live in Arlington, Va.

The medical staff of Winchester (Va.) Memorial Hospital has elected Dr. **Robert G. Kendall** (M.D. '62) president-elect. Dr. Kendall has been with Winchester Neurological Consultants since 1967.

John M. McCoin (M.S.S.W. '62), a social worker at the F.D.R. Veterans Administration Health Care Facility in Montrose, N.Y., is working on his dissertation for a Ph.D. degree in social work from the University of Minnesota.

A. H. Robins Company has named **Kenneth F. Moore** (B.S. pharmacy '62) to the newly created position of director of administration in the pharmaceutical division. Moore, who has been with the Richmond-based pharmaceutical firm since 1967, previously was product development manager.

Dr. **Joseph C. Parker, Jr.** (M.D. '62), professor of pathology at the University of Miami, is developing a program in neuropathology at Jackson Memorial Hospital. He and his staff of four are studying cerebral mycoses and neoplasms.

Elizabeth M. Swinler (physical therapy '62) works for the West Virginia Easter Seal Society. In addition to providing physical therapy treatments and evaluations of handicapped children throughout West Virginia, Swinler does fund raising and public relations for the society.

From **William F. Abernathy** (B.S. social science '63): "I was recently appointed director of learning resources for Columbia (S.C.) Bible College and Columbia Graduate School of Bible and Missions. Since graduating from VCU in 1963, I have received the Master of Divinity degree from Asbury Theological Seminary and the Master of Librarianship from the University of South Carolina."

Dr. **Preston H. Gada** (M.D. '63), of Raleigh N.C., represented VCU at the inauguration of John T. Rice as president of Saint Mary's College, Raleigh, on April 17.

Central National Bank has elected **Raymond A. Pace, Jr.** (B.S. physical education '63) vice-president. He joined the Richmond bank in 1975 as an assistant vice-president and manager of its Chamberlayne Avenue branch. He resides in Mechanicsville, Va.

Sandra Eley Tims (B.M.E. '63; M.M.E. '68) teaches music-movement classes at the Charleston (S.C.) Dance Studio, directs the children's choir at First (Scots) Presbyterian Church, and works for the Spoleto Festival USA, to be held in Charleston May 25 to June 6. Tims received her teacher's certificate from the University of Toronto, Royal Conservatory of Music.

Judith Farnsworth Bornholdt (B.S. retailing '64) and family are living in Kaneohe, Hawaii, while her husband is stationed at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. Since living in Hawaii, Judith has been tutoring children in reading skills.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has appointed a new general agent for the Richmond area: **Franklin C. Williamson** (applied social studies '64). Formerly an agent with National Life of Vermont, Williamson has earned numerous industry honors, including membership in the Million Dollar Round Table.

On January 1, 1977, **Charles H. Wood** (B.S. business '64) was promoted to sales manager of Precision Steel Warehouse, Charlotte Service Center. Wood, who joined the firm in 1974, is now responsible for the company's sales in the southeast and three salesmen. He lives with his wife and two children in Mount Holly, N.C.

A one-room, one-man advertising agency operated by **Doug Burford** (B.S. advertising '65) recently swept top honors at the Advertising Club of Richmond's annual Addy Awards presentation. In addition to taking one of the two best-of-show awards, Burford received four first-place medals and seven merit awards.

Perkins A. Gormus, Jr. (B.S. journalism '65), a staff photographer for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* and *News Leader* since 1964, has been appointed the newspapers' chief photographer. He is a former president of the Virginia News Photographers Association.

Betty L. Nester (B.S. retailing '65; M.Ed. distributive education '71) writes that she is "teaching fashion merchandising at T. C. Williams High School in Alexandria, Va., and operating an in-school store, Titan's Corner, which is a campus shop and doing very well."

Dr. **Jane Pendleton Wootton** (M.D. '65) was honorary chairman for the fifteenth annual antique show and sale sponsored by the Richmond Academy of Medicine Auxiliary. Her husband, Dr. **Percy Wootton** (M.D. '57), is president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine.

United Virginia Bankshares has promoted **Katherine Paulett Garnett** (B.F.A. fashion illustration '66) to marketing officer. She joined UV-Bankshares as an artist in 1972 and is now in charge of graphics and advertising.

From **David Alan Harvey** (B.S. journalism '66): "For the past four years I've been a contract photographer for *National Geographic* magazine. As you can imagine, it's a super job which has taken me around the world, though I keep my home base here in quiet, peaceful Richmond. I have a wife and two sons who travel with me much of the time. We just returned from a four month assignment in Malaysia. Published articles in *National Geographic* include Chesapeake Bay's Tangier Island, an essay on Virginia, the Adirondacks in New York State, Puget Sound, the Mayan civilization in Guatemala and Mexico. Coming up next month [March] in the magazine is a short photo essay on the kite fighters of Japan, and the May issue contains the Malaysia piece. I'm off in a few weeks for an extensive assignment in Spain for a look at that country after Franco."

David L. King (B.S. advertising '66) has been named vice-president of MARCO Direct Advertising in Chicago.

Cheryl Pierce (B.F.A. costume design '66), an assistant buyer of blouses and sportswear for Thalhimers, is the new costume designer for the University of Richmond's University Players. This season she is designing costumes for *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*, set in the 1930's, and *Lysistrata*, a Greek comedy of the fifth century B.C. She also has designed costumes for the Richmond Civic Opera and Barksdale Theatre.

Allen J. Polon (B.S. pharmacy '66), of

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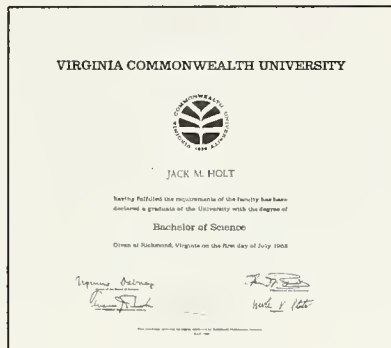
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Richmond, has been named manager of product development at A. H. Robins Company.

Virginia Jaycees named **John T. White** (B.S. business '66) as one of the state's outstanding young law officers. White is chief of the Poquoson (Va.) Police Department.

Bank of Virginia Company, of Richmond, has promoted **Howard C. Goode** (B.S. accounting '67) to senior bank auditor. Goode, a CPA, joined the company in 1975 as an audit officer.

Carol Jacobs (B.F.A. arts and crafts '67) is merchandise manager of men's rainwear and outerwear for London Fog, a division of Londontown Corporation in New York City. Carol lives in Manhattan.

Carey Kessler (B.S. psychology '67), a sergeant in the Richmond City Sergeant's Department, has written the first two-way radio policy and procedure manual ever used by his department. In addition to supervising a shift of seventeen deputized officers, Kessler assists with the advanced in-service training of deputies on rotating shifts. He also serves as an in-house consultant on communications.

Frances Rex (B.F.A. crafts '67) is employed by the Richmond parks and recreation department as director and instructor in painting and crafts at the Pine Camp Community Center. A retrospective exhibit of her paintings was displayed last winter at Richmond's Byrd International Airport. Her feather works were exhibited at the Richmond Public Library during November. The Fifth Annual Southeastern Textile Invitational show at Winthrop College in Rock Hill, S.C., also included her work.

Thomas D. Weible, Jr. (B.S. history and social science education '67) received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa last year and is now an assistant professor at Ohio State University's Mansfield campus. He received his master's degree from Salisbury (Md.) State College in 1974.

Sarah Atkins White (B.S. sociology '67; M.S. sociology '68), a sociology instructor at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College in Richmond, has begun work on an Ed.D. degree at Nova University in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Dr. Michael C. Beachley (resident '68) has been named professor and chairman of the Department of Radiology at MCV. He succeeds Dr. Klaus Ranniger, who died in March, 1976.

Three years ago **Kerry Butler** (B.S. economics '68; M.S. business '71) opened the Blackwater Trading Post in Zuni, Va., where he sells handguns, rifles, and shotguns. The trading post is known throughout the Tidewater area as a gathering place for gun collectors, hunters, and fishermen.

Malcolm L. Huffman (B.S. business '68) is residential sales manager for the Vienna, Va., office of Mount Vernon Realty. A resident of Fairfax, Huffman holds a Virginia real estate brokers license.

Randolph A. Jones (A.S. distribution '68; B.S. advertising '70) has been promoted to vice-president of First and Merchants bank in Staunton, Va.

Bruce Ellis Nordin (A.S. engineering technology '68) works for Catalytic, of Charlotte, N.C. His wife, the former **Gayle Ileen Brumberg** (elementary education '68), teaches in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system.

Michael D. Pritchard (B.S. business '68; M.S. business '71) is supervisor of customer services for Public Service Company of Colorado. He and his wife, the former **Joyce Mitchell** (B.S. math education '70), and their two sons live in Denver.

Linda Shannon (B.F.A. art education '68), head of the art department at Lackey High

School in Indian Head, Md., is taking graduate courses in art education at the University of Maryland. Shannon lives in Oxon Hill, Md.

Robert M. Thornton (B.S. business management '68), a broker for the Richmond realty firm of Harrison and Bates, has been promoted to captain in the Virginia Army National Guard. He also is an adjunct faculty member at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College.

William R. Babcock (B.S. economics '69), of Richmond, recently was named senior vice-president of Neville C. Johnson and Associates, Realtors, commercial-investment division.

Richmond Corporation has named **John M. Barber** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '69) associate director of graphic arts. Barber joined the corporation in 1969 as assistant to the graphic arts director.

Jeffrey L. Dudley (B.S. general business '69), formerly trainmaster in charge of the Richmond terminal, transferred to Baltimore, Md., where he has been promoted to assistant manager of operations planning for the Chessie System.

Dr. Margaret O. Lucas (M.A.E. '69), graduate studies coordinator for the art department at North Texas State University, represented VCU at the inauguration of Mary Evelyn Blagg Huey as president of Texas Woman's University on April 15.

William S. Miller, Jr. (B.S. accounting '69) is employed as an accountant with Heritage Savings and Loan. He lives in Sandston, Va.

Rodney R. Molina (B.S. mathematics '69) has been promoted to pension trust officer by First and Merchants Corporation, of Richmond.

John Jay Schwartz (B.S. accounting '69) has been elected president of Davenport Realty and Service Corporation, of Richmond.

Michael K. Thompson (B.S. pharmacy '69), a believer in holistic medicine, has opened an apothecary/pharmacy in the Professional Center across from General Hospital of Virginia Beach, Va. Thompson fills prescriptions, concocts herbal remedies, draws up nutritive plans, provides counseling for "total living," and gives massages. The unusual drugstore is known as the Home Center Pharmacy.

Richard Allen Vaughan (B.S. business management '69) is assistant to the vice-president for finance at Samaritan Health Service in Phoenix, Ariz.

First and Merchants National Bank, of Richmond, has elected **Don C. Vaught** (B.S. economics '69) operations officer.

1970s

Linda Buchanan Atkins (B.S. business administration '70), of Newport News, Va., is employed as an assistant loan administration officer by United Virginia Bank/Citizens and Marine.

Joseph M. Brodecki (B.S. psychology '70; M.S. psychology '77) has been nominated for the Jaycees' Outstanding Young Man of America award. He is attending Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, on a two-year scholarship awarded by the Council of Jewish Federations.

W. Theodore Highberger, Jr. (B.S. management '70) lives in Kansas City, Kan., where he is a district manager for Coca-Cola. He has worked for the company for seven years, the last three of which have been spent in the marketing and advertising department.

Robert Page Hunt (B.S. math education '70) works as a research analyst at the White Sands Missile Range in White Sands, N. Mex.

Dr. **Thomas W. Witmer** (M.D. '70) is engaged in the private practice of internal medicine in Rochester, N.Y.

Dr. **Charles E. Brady III** (M.D. '71) has completed a two-year fellowship at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex. He currently is assistant chief of gastroenterology at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. **David Drewery Crichton** (B.S. science '71; D.D.S. '74) has completed his general practice residency at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida and is now doing an oral surgery residency at Charity Hospital in New Orleans, La.

Elaina Fromm Evans (B.F.A. communication arts and design '71) has recently been promoted to art director for Sparkman and Bartholomew Associates, of Washington, D.C.

James R. Gregory (B.F.A. communication arts and design '71), head of Gregory Enterprises, a graphic design studio based in New York City, has announced the completion of a new series of lithographic prints which are being sold in major department stores across the country. The twenty-four prints depict famous landmark patents, ranging from the Wright brothers' airplane to Howe's sewing machine.

C. Brownie Harris (B.F.A. communication arts and design '71), a photographer for educational television station WNET, Channel 13, in New York City, recently traveled to Yucatán and Chiapas, Mexico, on a photographic assignment for the Educational Broadcasting Corporation, of New York. Harris received four merit awards for photography in the 1976 National Association of Educational Broadcasters Art and Design Awards competition.

Edmund H. Johnston (B.S. business administration '71) works as an unemployment insurance specialist with the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. He is employed by the department's Employment and Training Administration.

Wayne A. Maffett (B.S. sociology '71) has been named assistant director of the juvenile and domestic relations court for Prince William County, Va.

David Morgan (M.S.W. '71) is a social worker with the Western Carolina Center for the Mentally Retarded at Morgantown, N.C.

Joan Vincent Parris (B.S. English education '71), of Richmond, has been elected secretary of the Computer Company.

Melvin Jesse Reynolds (B.S. business '71), formerly general manager of the Giant Food Store in Southside Plaza Shopping Center, is now associated with Greendale Ornamental Iron Company, metal fabricators, located in Ashland, Va.

JoAnn Loikrec Spiegel (M.Ed elementary education '71) is completing her dissertation for a Ph.D. degree in educational administration at the University of Pittsburgh.

John W. Tyler, Jr. (B.S. accounting '71), of Ruckersville, Va., is assistant vice-president and controller of Charlottesville (Va.) Savings and Loan Association.

Robert A. Wentworth (B.S. accounting '71) has been promoted to treasurer of American Poclain Corporation. He resides in Fredericksburg, Va.

Dr. **Lyman R. Brothers III** (M.D. '72) writes that he will finish his residency in urology in July, after which time he will be stationed at the U.S. Air Force Academy Hospital in Colorado Springs, Colo. Dr. Brothers has received his residency training at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center in San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. **David L. Ellis** (B.S. science '72; D.D.S.

'76) and his wife, the former **Julia C. Marshall** (B.S. math education '73), are living in Key West, Fla., where he is stationed with the U.S. Navy. Julia is teaching seventh grade math at Glenn Archer Middle School in Key West. The Ellises plan to return to Hopewell, Va., where David will open a private dental practice next year.

First and Merchants Corporation, of Richmond, recently promoted two VCU graduates: **David C. Hastings** (B.S. accounting '72), to accounting officer; and **Brian E. Johnson** (B.S. economics '73), to operations officer.

John S. Hilliard (M.M. '72), a composer and teacher at Michigan's Interlocken Arts Academy, recently has had several of his compositions performed for the first time. The Richmond Saxophone Quartet premiered his *Variants* for saxophone quartet in Ithaca, N.Y., last spring. His *Double Concerto* premiered in Amherst, Mass., and his *Fantasy*, in London, England. Hilliard's *Grand Traverse*, which was first performed at the Interlocken Arts Academy, will be performed by the Richmond Symphony during its 1977-78 season.

Second Lieutenant **Gary C. Morgan** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '72) has completed flight training at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida and has been assigned to Ramstein Air Base in Germany. Morgan received his commission in 1975 after attending Officer Training School.

An illustration of actress Louise Lasser as television's Mary Hartman by **Bill Nelson** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '70) appeared on the cover of *TV Guide* last June. In September, *Esquire* ran five of his full-page illustrations. Nelson, a free-lance illustrator living in Richmond, also contributed an illustration which appeared in the fall issue of *VCU Magazine*.

Works in watercolor, tempera, and graphite by **Tim O'Kane** (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '72) were shown in March at the Dorsey Gallery in Roanoke County, Va. O'Kane lives near Charlottesville.

Photographs taken by **Marsha Polier** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '72), a free-lance photographer and designer, were displayed at Virginia Intermont College last January. Polier is comanager of Photoworks gallery and community darkroom in Richmond.

N. Robert Rusinko (B.S. business administration '72), an employee of First and Merchants bank for ten years, has been promoted to vice-president of F&M in Staunton, Va.

Kenneth A. Rust (B.S. economics '72) has earned a B.S. degree in accounting from the University of Wyoming and has taken a job with Exxon in Gilette, Wyo.

Charles Allen Sledd (B.S. biology education '72) is employed as a fisheries biologist with the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. He lives in Ashland, Va.

Donna Moss Van Winkle (B.F.A. dramatic art and speech '72) directed Peter Barnes's *The Ruling Class* at Richmond's Stage Center earlier this year.

"After two years as an analytical chemist," writes **Dwight Burgess** (B.S. management '70; B.A. chemistry '73; M.S. marketing '76), "I am presently doing marketing research analysis in pharmaceuticals." He is employed by the A. H. Robins pharmaceutical company in Richmond.

Robert L. Dyer (B.S. accounting '73) resides in Ashland, Va., where he has had his own accounting practice since January of 1975.

Glenna Jean Smith Gammon (B.S. retailing '73) writes: "I left my job as book buyer at

The History of RPI



Dr. Henry H. Hibbs has written a personal account of Richmond Professional Institute from its modest beginning in 1917 to its consolidation with the Medical College of Virginia to form Virginia Commonwealth University in 1968. The book, entitled *The History of the Richmond Professional Institute*, is hardbound in an attractive 8" X 11" format, contains 164 pages, and is generously illustrated with photographs and drawings.

The book, priced at \$12.50, has been published by the RPI Foundation and is available exclusively through the Alumni Activities Office.

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City

State Zip

Thalhimer to join Hallmark Cards' sales and marketing force in November, 1976. Upon completion of my training in December, I was assigned to the Tyler, Tex., territory as account manager for seventy accounts in northeast Texas."

Central National Bank, of Richmond, has promoted **Wayne A. Gibson** (B.S. advertising '73) to advertising officer. He has been responsible for coordinating CNB's advertising since he joined the bank in 1973.

Northeast Louisiana University has awarded a Master of Arts degree in English to **Paula Kolakoski Lassiter** (B.A. English '73). The degree was awarded in Monroe, La., on December 11, 1976.

Albert R. Marshall (B.S. psychology '73), a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, is now wearing silver wings following his graduation from pilot training at Reese Air Force Base, Tex. Lt. Marshall is remaining at Reese for flying duty on a T-38 aircraft.

Dr. Georgia Ann Prescott (M.D. '73) has returned to her hometown of Williamsburg, Va., and opened a practice in pediatrics.

Dr. William Buren Rutherford (M.D. '73), employee health physician at Chippenham Hospital in Richmond, plans to return to MCV for a two-year fellowship in cardiology.

United Virginia Bankshares has elected **Robert E. Sorah** (B.S. management '73) operations officer. Sorah lives in Richmond.

Once **Dr. Robert N. Stitt** (M.D. '73) completes the last year of his residency training in obstetrics/gynecology at the University of California at San Francisco, he plans to follow it up with a two-year fellowship in gynecologic oncology.

Bank of Virginia Trust Company has promoted **Betty A. Thomas** (B.S. retailing '73) to corporate trust officer. She has worked in the Richmond bank's corporate trust department two years.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia have named **Daniel L. Austin** (M.Ed. elementary education '74) as manager of personnel.

Stephen Bernstein (M.H.A. '74) is assistant administrator at Del Ora Medical Center in Houston, Tex.

John M. Floyd (M.M. '74), instructor of percussion and assistant director of bands at Clarion (Pa.) State College, writes: "I am presently a candidate for the Doctor of Musical Arts degree in percussion performance and literature at the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester. I recently tied for second place in the Third Annual Percussion Arts Society International Percussion Composition Contest. My placing musical composition was *Theme and Variations for Four Timpani*, soon to be published by Studio Four Productions of Northridge, Calif."

Sandra Pogue Hereth (B.F.A. sculpture '74) is resident director of a women's dormitory at Ohio University, where her husband is a graduate student. Sandra is also taking courses in order to become certified to teach in Ohio.

Jim Holbrook (B.S. accounting '74) has been appointed operations manager at the Fort Belvoir (Va.) Federal Credit Union.

From **Eric Hollingsworth Deudon** (B.A. philosophy '74): "After graduating from VCU, I went on to earn an M.A. in French literature at the University of Richmond. I am currently completing my Ph.D. requirements at the University of Virginia."

Samuel Campbell Hudson (B.F.A. sculpture '74) received an M.F.A. degree from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro in 1975 and is currently teaching design, water-

color, and drawing at the University of Mississippi, where he is an assistant professor of design. Sam is married to the former **Sara Caroline Magers** (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '71).

William M. McLavish (M.S.W. '74) works as a clinical outpatient social worker for the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center at University Hospital of Jacksonville, Fla. His title is director of research and evaluation.

Frederick Warren Schaerf (B.S. science '74) is using his predoctoral fellowship from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to pursue his Ph.D. in reproduction endocrinology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore.

Frances Eckenrode Conville (B.S. pharmacy '75) and her husband, **Michael J. Conville** (B.A. political science '77), are both doing graduate work at the University of Iowa: Frances in medicinal chemistry and Michael in political science.

Gary Wayne Hewitt (B.S. management '75), an air traffic control specialist with the Federal Aviation Administration, has transferred from Richmond's Byrd International Airport to National Airport at Washington, D.C. Hewitt writes: "Due to the hard-earned and well-respected education that I received at VCU, many doors are now opening for a bright and successful future. Best of luck to the old friends and acquaintances at VCU who made my struggle for an education very rewarding."

Wanda E. Keyser (B.S. urban studies '75; M.U.R.P. '77) is employed as a health planner by the Cardinal Health Agency, which serves a fifteen-county area of southeastern North Carolina. She lives in Lumberton, N.C.

Leaonead E. Mallory (B.S. elementary education '75) teaches at Bellevue Model School in Richmond, where she is involved in a Title I program in early childhood education.

Edward C. Morris (M.S. sociology '75) has been promoted to assistant superintendent at the Staunton (Va.) Correctional Center, a new treatment-oriented institution opened by the Department of Corrections on the site of the old Western State Hospital.

Virginia Zero Population Growth (ZPG) has employed **Jane Triplett Morriss** (B.S. biology '75) as its political director. Morriss, who previously worked for the Virginia General Assembly, lobbied for bills and resolutions of interest to the Richmond-based ZPG organization before the 1977 session of the General Assembly.

Virginia Lynn Nelson (M.S. nursing '75), a captain in the Army Nurse Corps, serves as an instructor in the medical specialist school at Silas B. Hayes Army Hospital in Monterey, Calif.

C. Jay Norton (B.S. business administration '75), a depreciation analyst with Vepco in Richmond, has been elected president of the alumni association of Theta Delta Chi fraternity at VCU.

Martha Kathleen O'Malley (B.S. special education '75) is employed as a personnel clerk in the personnel management division of the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C.

Rappahannock (Va.) General Hospital has appointed **Curtis Smith** (B.S. pharmacy '75) as chief pharmacist.

Michael G. Waters (B.S. administration of justice and public safety '75), a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, is stationed at Parris Island, S.C., where he is a recruit series officer. His other stations have been in Quantico, Va.,

and Okinawa, Japan.

Jennie M. Bonilla (B.A. history '76), of Richmond, has been accepted at Georgetown University for graduate study in history beginning in the fall of 1977.

James Herbert Brooks (B.S. accounting '76) works as an accountant at the main office of Southern States Cooperative in Richmond.

Marjorie Gilman (M.S.W. '76), a social worker, writes: "I'm working at Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia. In my caseload of seventeen foster children, I have some children who have been abused, battered, or neglected. I'm also working with some of the natural parents in hopes that the children will be returned home some day. The job becomes frustrating and discouraging at times but can also be challenging."

Betty Hynson Hall (M.S. business education '76) is teaching business education at Colonial Beach (Va.) High School, where she is also vocational director and supervisor of adult education programs.

Theodore Louis Smith (B.S. business administration '76) is employed as assistant manager by the Virginia chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association, headquartered in Richmond.

Charles E. Spitzer (B.S. mass communications '76) recently took a position as an account executive with MBM Associates Advertising in Bethesda, Md. He previously was employed as a sales representative for a radio station.

David Stephen Waranch (B.S. marketing '76) is employed a sales representative for Commonwealth Surgical Supply company, of Petersburg, Va. Waranch lives in Norfolk, Va.

R. E. Watkinson (B.S. business administration '76) is employed as a realtor associate with the Richmond firm of C. Porter Vaughan, Realtors.

Jackie Marson (B.S. early childhood education '76) writes: "I am teaching in a one-room rural ranch school about forty-five miles north of Laramie, Wyo. The school is on the ranch, and my only students are the two sons of the rancher. This is one of the few country schools remaining in the U. S."

Edward W. Turner (B.S. accounting '76) has been sworn in as a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ray Swiderski (B.S. mass communications '76) has joined the broadcasting staff of radio station WIVE-FM in Ashland, Va. He hosts an all-night show from midnight until six o'clock in the morning.

Judd Proctor (M.Ed. administration '76) teaches first grade at Glen Allen Elementary School in Henrico County, Va. He is one of the few male early-elementary teachers in the county school system.

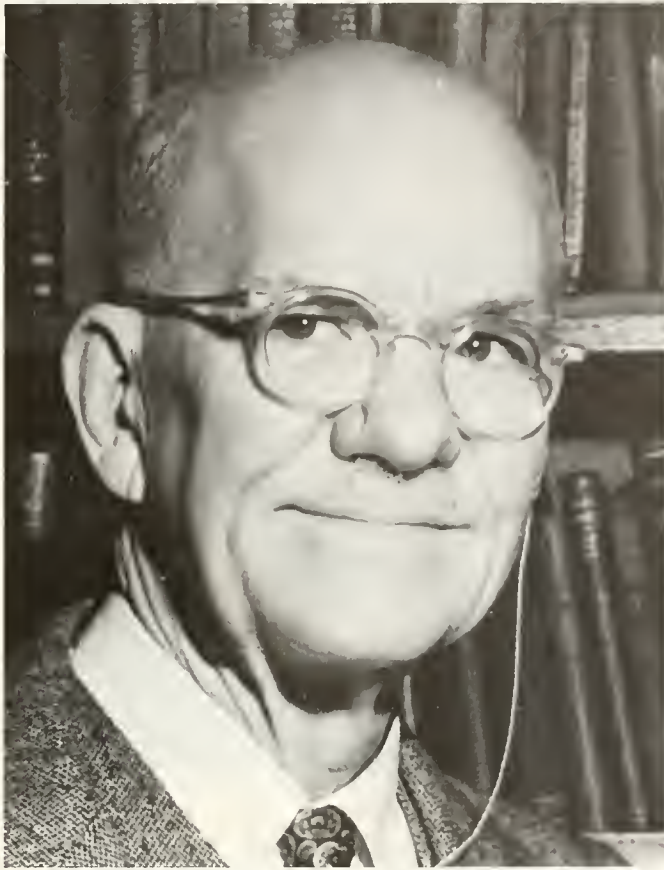
Susan Goodwin (B.F.A. fashion design '76) received a \$200 honorable mention award in America's Great Designer Awards contest, sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in New York.

Mercedes M. Wolff (M.S.W. '76) is director of family services for Brookfield, a home for troubled teenagers. The home, located in Richmond, offers residential care for problem teenagers and counseling services for families.

Dr. Marvin E. Perdue (D.D.S. '76) opened a dental practice last July in Rocky Mount, Va.

Patricia J. Porter (M.H.A. '76) is assistant administrator at John Randolph Hospital and Nursing Home in Hopewell, Va.

Dwight Frazier (M.Ed. administration '77) has been appointed assistant principal at Stafford Middle School, located in Stafford County, Va.



Henry H. Hibbs

1887-1977

It was not long after I enrolled at Richmond Professional Institute that I became acquainted with Dr. Henry H. Hibbs. As provost of RPI, he was likely to show up almost anywhere—on a roof under repair, in a ditch being dug, or at his office at 901 West Franklin Street. While working with him on his book, *A History of Richmond Professional Institute*, I became acquainted with Henry Hibbs the man.

Henry Horace Hibbs, Jr., died at his home in Lexington, Virginia, on April 4, 1977. He was eighty-nine years old. News accounts of his death referred to him as a "pioneer in higher education."

He was the founder of RPI, which he served as chief administrator from 1917 until his retirement in 1959. His remarkable career closely paralleled the emergence of the institute during the fifty years before it merged with MCV to form Virginia Commonwealth University.

On the occasion of Dr. Hibbs' retirement, Alvin Duke Chandler, then president of the College of William and Mary, of which RPI was a part from 1925 until 1962, described RPI as "the lengthened shadow of one man, Dr. Hibbs." One with less persistence may have given up his dream for the institute that today is known as the academic campus of VCU.

But Henry Hibbs was determined—to the point of stubbornness—that his dream would succeed.

Dr. Hibbs was also a humorist. He had a story adaptable to every situation, and invariably, it would relate to his many experiences and encounters as the leader of RPI. His positive attitude, his sense of purpose, and his capacity to work untiringly against what would seem impossible odds combined to mold the developing college. Today, many of his philosophies are embodied in programs that characterize VCU's academic campus.

James L. Dunn, Director of Alumni Activities



T. Edward Temple

1915-1977

Theodore Edward Temple, president of Virginia Commonwealth University, died at the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals on Sunday, March 6. And although another president will be appointed to assume the duties he held for twenty-one months, a void will continue in the lives of those of us who knew and worked with Dr. Temple.

Ed Temple was born on a farm in Virginia's Prince George County. He attended public schools and the College of William and Mary, where he received his bachelor's, master's, and an honorary doctorate. He began his career as a teacher at Hopewell (Virginia) High School and later worked as an accountant at Hercules Powder Company. At the age of twenty-nine he was named manager of the city of Hopewell. Even-

tually, he managed the cities of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Danville, Virginia, before being called upon by two Virginia governors to serve in various administrative capacities.

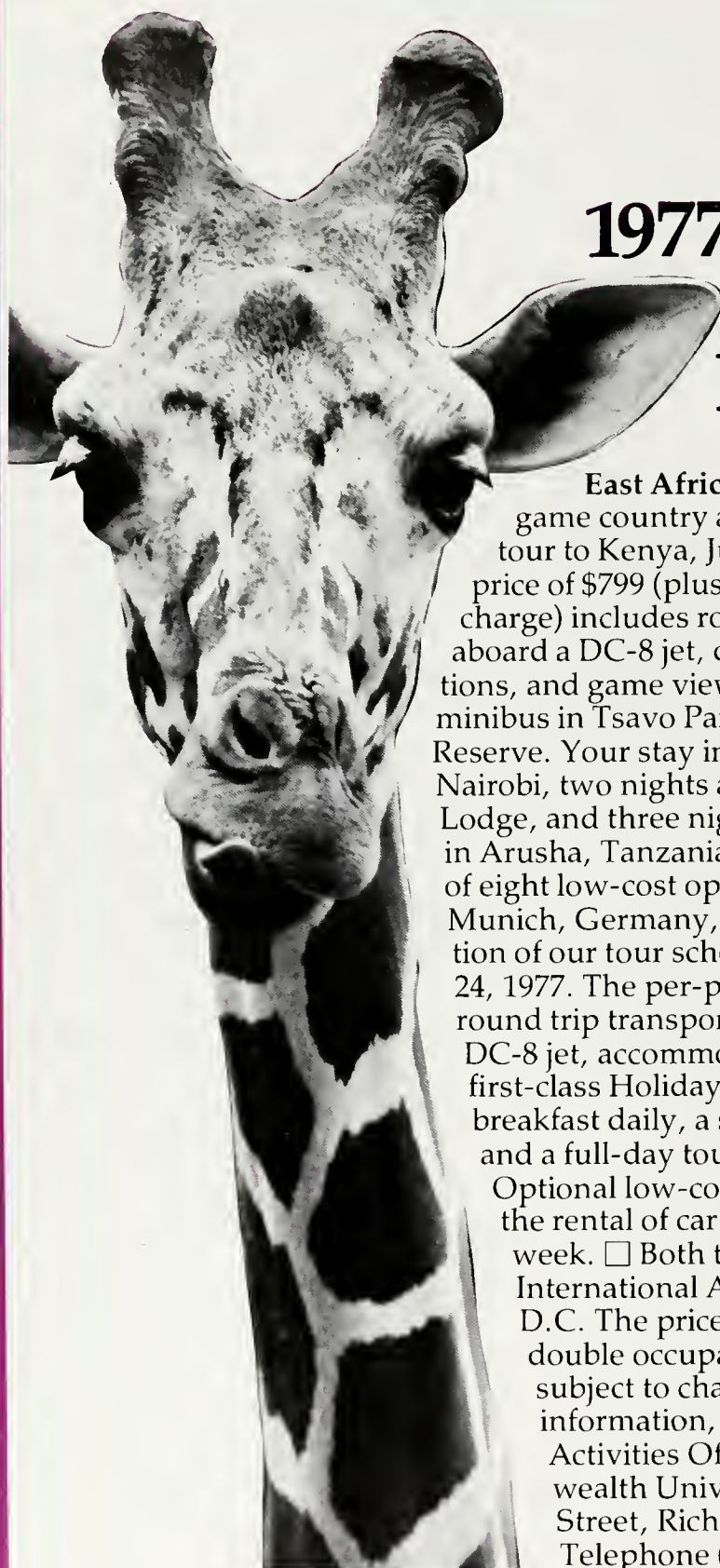
In 1974 Ed Temple came to VCU as vice-president for development and university relations. Earlier, he had taught a course in urban affairs through VCU's evening college, a position he ranked first among the things he had enjoyed most in life. Following a nationwide search, the Board of Visitors on May 28, 1975, asked him to be the university's second president. After his death, that same board declared by resolution: "No man could have been better suited through natural ability, attainment or commitment, to become our president. No man could have undertaken a task

with more enthusiasm. No man could have given more of himself to move our university closer to its goals."

His death—so soon after that of his wife, Polly Daniel Temple, who died on November 20, 1976—stunned the entire university. Each of us felt his loss personally.

Ed Temple was committed to the mission of Virginia Commonwealth University. He was equally committed to all who comprise the university community, regardless of their role. He was a friend in the fullest meaning of friendship. But his concerns knew no boundaries—they extended to all humankind.

*James L. Dunn
Director of Alumni Activities*



1977 Alumni Travel Program

East Africa and a safari to big game country await you on our exciting tour to Kenya, July 20–August 1, 1977. The price of \$799 (plus a 15% tax and service charge) includes round trip chartered flights aboard a DC-8 jet, deluxe hotel accommodations, and game viewing by private chauffeured minibus in Tsavo Park and Amboseli Game Reserve. Your stay includes five nights in Nairobi, two nights at the Taita Hills Game Lodge, and three nights at the Mt. Meru Hotel in Arusha, Tanzania. You also have your choice of eight low-cost optional tours. **Bavaria** and Munich, Germany, its capital, is the destination of our tour scheduled for September 16–24, 1977. The per-person price of \$595 includes round trip transportation aboard a chartered DC-8 jet, accommodations at the superior first-class Holiday Inn near the Olympic area, breakfast daily, a sightseeing tour of Munich, and a full-day tour to romantic Salzburg. Optional low-cost tours are available, as is the rental of car for as little as \$97 for the week. ☐ Both tours depart from Dulles International Airport near Washington, D.C. The price per person is based upon double occupancy. Prices and dates are subject to change. For additional information, please contact the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. Telephone (804) 770-7125.